The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Full Details of the Late Battle at the Ferry.

GREAT HAVOC IN THE ENEMY'S RANKS.

Valuable Information Obtained from the Negroes.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Gen. Sherman.

Three Thousand Additional Troops Sent to Tybee Island.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON SECURED.

The United States steam transport *Oriental*, Capt. Tuzo, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, S. C., which port she left on the morning of the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock. Her news is unimportant, nothing of interest having occurred since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*.

The mainland was still in possession of Gen. Stevens, who is awaiting reinforcements. Two regiments had returned to Hilton Head. Gen. Stevens arrived at Hilton Head, on the 5th, in the steamer *Matanzas*, from Beaufort, and after transacting some important business returned to his command.

A reinforcement of about three thousand troops had been sent from Port Royal to Tybee Island. Fort Pulaski continued to throw an occasional shot or shell among our troops engaged in throwing up intrenchments. These missiles have all proved harmless, except in one instance, when a shot struck a private, killing him instantly.

A party of our troops had engaged the rebels in a slight skirmish on the mainland, on the 5th inst., during which seven of the latter were captured and marched to Beaufort. While under guard they were extremely unruly, and at one time attempted to effect their escape by beating down the guard and seizing their weapons. Measures were subsequently instituted by Gen. Sherman, which will probably prevent a repetition of the experiment.

Transports, conveying troops from the North, arrived weekly.

A reinforcement of 3,500 men had been added to Gen. Sherman's force, and it was thought that some important movement was about to take place near the railroad, at a point between Charleston and Savannah.

Large quantities of cotton had been gathered, and at Hilton Head two schooners were loading with the staple, in order to convey it to this City.

The *Oriental* brings the following passengers:

Capt. P. Marinkissell, of the Forty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers; Capt. W. J. Rogers, Charles H. Comfort, Henry Fenner, L. R. Cator, Wm. Freeborn, Joseph Solomon, Francis Herbert, George Spry, Edward Martling, D. Compton, Thos. Craven, J. C. Furnell, and 18 in the steerage.

The U. S. steam transport, *Ocean Queen*, was to leave Port Royal soon for New-York.

We are indebted to Purser Alaneus, of the *Oriental* for favors.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Engagement at the Ferry—Further Details of the Affair—Energy of Gen. Stevens—Major Myers' Signal Corps—Names of the Wounded.

Hilton Head, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

I hoped to send you by the *Vanderbilt*, which left yesterday for New-York, a detailed account of the attack upon the rebels at Port Royal Ferry, and the capture of their fortifications, but was unable to finish my letter before her departure. In order, however, that you should get some information of the affair by that opportunity, I dropped the thread of my hurriedly written narrative, noting briefly the main facts of the fight.

If I remember correctly my relation of the day's operations was ended with the statement that Col. Leasure's command crossed the ferry at about 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, after the rebels had been driven out of their intrenchments by the fire of the gunboats; and at the risk of repetition, I shall briefly state the position of our forces at that time. To the left of the fort, and very near it, were the two companies of Pennsylvania Roundheads and two companies of Seventy-ninth Highlanders, under command of Capt. Elliott, who had crossed at Seabrook's plantation, two miles further south, and marched up along the edge of the marshes, under cover of the guns of the *Seneca* and *Ellen*, which had rained a furious fire into the woods in advance of them. To the right, Gen. Stevens, with the main body of our troops, had approached within a mile of the fort, where some of his skirmishers arrived almost at the same moment that Col. Leasure threw his first companies into the works from the front; and the *Ottawa*, *Pembina* and *E. B. Hale* had steamed directly to the ferry, where they remained at anchor, keeping up an almost incessant fire of shells over the heads of our men upon the line of the enemy's retreat. The *Seneca* and *Ellen* were about half a mile to the left, also throwing a quick fire into the woods. I crossed the ferry with Col. Leasure, and we had scarcely landed before we heard sharp firing in the direction of Gen. Stevens' command. This proved to be an attack upon our forces as they passed along the road, about a mile from the fort, the enemy having concealed himself in the woods, whence he opened fire with a field battery and musketry. It was at this point that our only loss was sustained, but in comparison with that of the enemy it cannot be mentioned. I shall write further of this presently.

Col. Leasure, upon entering the fort, at once drew up his men in line of battle within the intrenchments, and ordered one company to pass up the road to act as pickets. They had not gone more than 150 yards in the direction indicated, when a body of rebels who had concealed themselves in the copse at the right hand corner of a cotton-field, half a mile distant, fired a volley at them. Singularly enough, not one of our men received a wound, and after returning the fire they fell back to the fort. In the interval the rebel battery to the right had been silenced, and Gen. Stevens with his forces joined us. He then communicated to the gunboats the exact position of the enemy, and a shower of shells was sent upon them, punishing them severely.

Having followed the movements of our forces on the left and centre, which I personally witnessed, I must now return and describe the landing and march of the main body to the right, as I have learned it from authoritative sources. A flotilla—some 50 or more immense flat-boats—was brought down to the point of embarkation, five miles from the ferry, before daylight. Soon afterwards Gen. Stevens, his son, Capt. Stevens, (the Assistant Adjutant-General,) Lieuts. Lyon, Porter and Cottrell, (Aids,) Lieut. Taft, signal officer, and half a dozen men, and Capt. Elder, of the Michigan Eighth Regiment, acting as pilot, arrived, and the embarkation commenced. First, five companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Major Morrison commanding, were thrown across the river; then ten companies of the Michigan Eighth, Col. Fenton, and afterwards four companies of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. Brenholdt. The troops were landed with great rapidity, protected by four launches from the gunboats, armed with howitzers, under the command of Capt. Rogers, of the *Wabash*, and under cover of the guns of the *Ottawa*. Gen. Stevens' boat was the first to strike the enemy's shore, but no opposition was encountered. As quickly as the Highlanders were disembarked they were thrown out as skirmishers, and the General advanced soon afterwards with 600 men upon the main road, leading to the ferry, preceded by two boat howitzers immediately in rear of the line of skirmishers. At the first piece of woods a body of the enemy was discovered, but a few shell from the howitzers caused them to fall back; not, however, before they could tear up a bridge across the road, which had the effect of slightly impeding the advance. After passing these woods the General debouched his forces across a cotton-field. Presently a man on horseback was seen moving leisurely along to the right, and Lieut. Taft volunteered to go and *borrow* the animal for the General to ride. Permission was accorded, and with three men from the Highlanders, he started on a run in pursuit of the stranger, who immediately struck into the woods. The Lieutenant thought it best to reconnoitre before going further, and as he raised his glass he saw a body of the enemy just in the edge of the woods, within easy gun shot, in the act of leveling their muskets upon his party. Giving the order to drop upon the ground it was obeyed, and the balls passed over their heads. They arose, and seeing a still larger number of the enemy, beat a hasty retreat to join the main body which had passed in the opposite direction.

At Adams' plantation, rather more than two miles from the ferry, Gen. Stevens was reinforced by the Forty-seventy New-York Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Frazer commanding, and the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. Perry, which had landed from the steamers *Boston* and *Delaware*, and were drawn up in line of battle, awaiting his approach. These last regiments numbered about 1,000 men in all, and were placed under the command of Col. Perry. Negroes were here secured and questioned by Gen. Stevens, with reference to the roads and the position of the enemy's forces. At 2 o'clock the advance again started, striking directly across the cotton-fields, and thus disappointing the expectations of the enemy, who had taken position, with field-pieces, on the main road, after falling back from the fort, for the purpose of meeting our forces, who approached within a mile of the ferry without molestation. At that point the enemy opened upon our troops, from batteries screened by the woods, and the order to form in line of battle was given. Several companies of Highlanders were deployed as skirmishers on the left flank, and seven companies of the Michigan Eighth were sent to the front, the latter under command of Lieut.-Col. Graves and Maj. Watson, (who was subsequently wounded,) Col. Fenton holding the other three companies as a reserve.

The skirmishers steadily advanced toward the enemy, under a rapid fire of canister from the batteries, and an uninterrupted discharge of musketry from the sharpshooters concealed in the woods and stationed in the tree tops. Our troops returned an effective fire, and in the meantime the gunboats having advanced up the river opposite the position, Gen. S. signaled them to shell the woods in front. The order was promptly executed, and in a few minutes the enemy's battery was silenced and withdrawn, but the fire of the gunboats was not relaxed, and the shells fell among the enemy, who are believed to have numbered between 2,000 and 3,000, causing great slaughter.

When the enemy opened fire Col. Perry's command, which formed the reserve, was about half a mile in the rear, and word was sent by Gen. Stevens for them to come up with all expedition and take the battery. Col. Perry promptly formed them in double line of battle, extending them toward the position pointed out in the woods, and throwing out skirmishers in front to feel the position of the enemy, and ascertain the precise location of the battery. The skirmishers penetrated the woods through the thick undergrowth; finding that the enemy had four guns mounted, and were supported by a large body of infantry, who fired well sustained and heavy volleys from their screened position. The order was immediately given to the Forty-seventh to advance by the left flank for the purpose of reaching the enemy in the rear. They got into position and exchanged a few shots with the outposts of the battery, while the Forty-eighth moved forward to assault the front, and were about to make a charge when the order of recall was sent by Gen. Stevens, who, meanwhile, had carried his advance into the enemy's works at the ferry, finding them already in possession of our forces. In a quarter of an hour afterwards all our troops had concentrated upon the ground which the rebels had occupied in the morning, excepting a few skirmishers who were still at work about the woods, picking off numbers of the enemy.

Soon after our occupation of the fort a body of cavalry and infantry were discovered in the woods advancing towards us, and Gen. Stevens requested the gunboats, by signals, to shell them. A few minutes afterwards an Aide came in saying that it was a flag of truce for the purpose of removing the killed and wounded. The order to cease firing was again given to the gunboats, but not before two shells had burst in the midst of the party, at which they retired. The error was no sooner discovered than the General dispatched one of his aids, Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, with a white flag to find the messengers, but he was unable to discover them. On the road he saw three bodies which had been literally torn to pieces by fragments of shell, and many other evidences of the enemy's severe loss, and later in the evening Brigade-Surgeon Kemble procured a few volunteers to go out and bury the remains. One of the victims was Lieut. J. A. Porter, of the Palmetto Guard, as papers upon his person showed. While performing this work of humanity Dr. Kemble heard cries of agony in a corn-field near by, and found a rebel soldier named Vallandigham, (a relative of the Ohio Member of Congress,) in a dying condition from a wound with a piece of shell, which had carried away the whole of the abdomen, exposing the bowels. The sufferer was brought in and taken to our hospital at Beaufort. From the information which I at first obtained I judged that about fifty of the enemy had been killed, but I am now satisfied that my informant based his opinion upon conjecture. There are no means, except the statements of the negroes, by which any knowledge upon the point can be had. They say that the dead and wounded were carried off by the cart-load, and one assured a friend of mine that he helped bury 15 bodies himself. It is probable, therefore, that the killed far exceed the number first mentioned.

The troops slept upon their arms all night, bivouacking in the fortification, and in the yard of a plantation house directly behind it. Some of the soldiers were detailed to destroy the fortifications, and to remove the only gun which the rebels had left, to Port Royal Island, for the permanent occupation of the place was not intended, the object of the expedition being simply to dislodge the enemy, and this was successfully accomplished.

Next morning, the earthworks which had been thrown up with so much care and labor, were no longer visible, having been leveled by the spades of our zealous troops. At a very early hour all our forces received the order to retreat, and in a few hours all of them were again on Port Royal Island excepting the Forty-eighth New-York, which reëmbarked on the *Delaware* for Hilton Head. As the troops were leaving, the gunboats renewed their shell practice upon the woods, repeatedly altering the range of their arms, that no point might be left in which the enemy could find shelter; and as our last men withdrew, the torch was applied to the two plantation houses, with their out-buildings, which the rebels had made use of as barracks.

Had Gen. Stevens been left to exercise his discretion, or, rather, had not his orders confined him strictly to attempting nothing but the destruction of the fort, doubtless many prisoners might have been taken, but no effort was directed toward pursuing the enemy on his retreat. Throughout the affair our troops behaved admirably, showing a high degree of bravery, and obeying every order with the coolness of veterans.

Gen. Stevens cannot be praised too highly for the ireless industry which he displayed. He worked incessantly for three days and nights, directing every movement of his troops, and having to go most of the way on foot while his men were marching. Although much exhausted when he reached the fort, he personally attended to the minor details consequent upon a victory, and, when everything was in perfect working order, he bivouacked upon the floor of a house near the fort.

I must not omit to mention the efficiency of Major Meyers' signal code, by means of which Gen. Stevens kept up almost uninterrupted communication with Capt. Rogers, of the *Wabash*, commanding the gunboats, thus being able to direct the fire upon the precise points where the rebels could be reached. The signalizing on shore was conducted by Lieut. Taft, and that on board the *Ottawa* by Lieut. Wm. I. Coggswell. Whether within range of the enemy's guns or not, Lieut. Taft kept his signal flag flying. From the manner in which it was fired upon, it must have been held in great antipathy. This mode of telegraphing has now been fully tested on the battle-field, and to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Following is a list of our casualties.

Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan, a much-esteemed officer, who received a rifle-ball wound in the thigh. His nervous system is prostrated, and there is little likelihood of his recovery.

Corporal Adams, of Company A, Eighth Michigan, wounded and taken prisoner. The others injured in this regiment are: Sergeant Rich, wounded in the knee; private Wood, shot through the leg; and privates Miller, Armstrong and Atherton, all very slightly injured.

In the Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, Martin Van Aiken, of Company K, received a flesh-wound in the left breast from a spent ball; Wm. H. Irvine, of Company G, a wound in the stomach; and Patrick McVeigh, of Company C, a slight wound in the forehead.

Others in the different regiments were grazed by the musket balls, and the clothing of several was perforated, but I have given the names of every one who can be said to have been wounded. H. J. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Port Royal, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The fragmentary data, which were all I was able to send you by the last steamer in reference to the affair at Port Royal, can hardly have proved sufficiently satisfactory when it was recollected that, on Jan. 1, the troops under Gen. Sherman's command were, for the first time, exposed to fire on the soil of South Carolina. I do not propose to narrate every little incident of the landing or fighting, but simply to state the most salient points of the occurrence, and to note what facts were established by the action on the Coosaw River. Your other correspondents will doubtless furnish you complete details. There were six regiments and five gunboats engaged. The regiments were the four which constitute Gen. Stevens' Brigade, and had been moved to Beaufort nearly a month ago, and two detached for the purpose from Gen. Viele's Brigade, at Hilton Head. These last were the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, New-York; the others the Seventy-ninth, New-York, (Highlanders,) the Michigan Eighth, the Pennsylvania Fiftieth, and the Roundhead. They were placed as follows: Six companies of the Seventy-ninth, New-York, and five of the Fiftieth, Pennsylvania, at or opposite Col. Hayward's plantation, some six or seven miles higher up the Coosaw than Port Royal Ferry; the rest of the Fiftieth and the Michigan Eighth at a point on the island opposite to Adams' plantation, (about two miles nearer the ferry than Hayward's,) at Port Royal Ferry, of course on the island side, the Roundhead Regiment and two companies of pioneers; still further down, about two miles, and opposite Seabrook's plantation, two hundred men, probably the remaining companies of the Seventy-ninth. These various bodies, all save those at the ferry, were to embark in flats, be rowed across the river, and to land on the main at about the same time, the break of day on Jan. 1. The movement was to be executed under cover of the gunboats. Of these three, the *Ottawa*, Capt. Stevens, *Pembina*, Capt. Bankhead, and *Hale*, an armed transport temporarily commanded by Lieut. Barnes, of the *Wabash*, were to come through the Port Royal River and Brick Yard Creek to Adams'; four launches from the *Wabash*, under Lieut. Upshur, were to be at Hayward's, reaching that point through a narrow arm of the Brick Yard Creek; and the *Seneca*, Capt. Ammen, and *Ellen*, Capt. Budd, were to go up the Broad River on the western side of the island, enter the Coosaw, and shell a half-finished work of the rebels at Seabrook before the two hundred Union men should cross there. The plan worked harmoniously in every respect. Capt. C. P. R. Rodgers, who commanded the entire naval contribution to the force, was at Hayward's by dawn with the launches, and there met Gen. Stevens, who personally superintended the landing and crossing and disembarkation of the volunteers at this point. No difficulty whatever occurred in any part of this movement. The Highlanders were sent to the right to burn an encampment large enough for 400 men, which had been abandoned a few hours before, and met with no obstruction in the performance of this duty. After which they moved on to Adams', where, under cover of three gunboats, the larger force came across. This movement was more protracted than the previous one, but still successfully accomplished, no enemy appearing and no attempt being made to molest the troops. Negroes acted as guides in the succeeding movements.

Indeed, negroes had furnished Gen. Stevens with much of his information relative to the condition of the country, and upon their statements many of his plans were based. *In no instance was that information found unreliable or defective.* I have this assurance direct from himself. Negroes warned him of an important part of the enemy's plan; of an ambush preparing for him, in consequence of which he changed his route. Negroes also told that so unexpected was our approach, the inhabitants of the various houses along the river had remained in their homes until the crossing was actually effected. This, indeed, was corroborated by the condition of the dwellings which had evidently been left only a few hours before. Negroes also stated that, so soon as we had crossed, the rebel force in the battery at the ferry, set to work to remove their guns, and did actually get away five or six. If this be correct, the brave South Carolinians never, for an instant, contemplated the possibility of holding out. As soon as they knew that the Yankees had crossed the river, they took it for granted that their own defeat was certain. They got into the woods, however, and prepared, from this skulking place, to fire upon the Union forces.

When Gen. Stevens had got all his men across, and was prepared to move, it was quite noon. He threw out skirmishers on the right from all of his regiments, and advanced along a rough way, crossing two creeks, pushing through bushes and briars, and at last was fired upon by a light battery in the woods, a mile or more on his right. The Michigan Eighth was immediately thrown still further out as skirmishers in the direction of the firing, and advanced directly in the face of it—darting through thickets, tearing their skin, but firing all the while, until at last they received a volley of musketry. This also was returned—the Michiganders daring the rebels to come out and fight them in a fair field. One man was killed and eight wounded at this time, on our side, but nothing could induce the chivalry to come out where they could be seen, and our gallant Michigan fellows returned rapidly, but in good order. No attempt was made by the enemy to follow them up. Meanwhile the Forty-seventh New-York had been pushed somewhat ahead, and driven the enemy out of a rifle-pit, and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania had fallen in with a body of about 500 rebels' actually in an open field. The Pennsylvanians immediately advanced upon this body, and engaged it; the enemy was gradually retiring upon the woods in his rear, where, from the mastheads of the ships, some 2,000 could be seen; but these were invisible to our forces on shore. Just as the Pennsylvanians were pressing the decoy party pretty hard, a shell from one of the gunboats fell immediately among the rebels, who at once broke and fled. A vigorous shelling from all three of the gunboats immediately commenced, from which the enemy must have suffered severely. The shells were fired with great accuracy, and were seen to burst in the midst of masses of men. The whole party in the woods was forced to withdraw, and our own troops proceeded, without further molestation or interruption, to the fort. This last rebel force was that of which Gen. Stevens had been warned by the blacks, and on account of which he had deviated from his route. Had it not been for the information afforded him by the negroes, he would have marched directly upon a force of at least 2,000 men, and so been obliged to fight them, instead of accomplishing his principal object—the destruction of the batteries.

The complete harmony with which the gunboats and the land forces acted during these manœuvres was admirable. The system of signaling answered its purposes with complete success; our own companies were each distinguished by a flag, so that there was no danger of confounding any with the enemy, and the various positions of the different bodies was clearly indicated by the other signals, which were under the charge of Lieut. Taft, of the signal corps. From the mastheads of the gunboats, it is true, the position of the enemy was also visible, so that there was no difficulty in directing the range of the guns, but communication between our forces on land and on the river was rapid and constant. Every combination desired was at once made; each arm of the service was fully aware at each moment of the condition of the other. A vigorous firing was heard at this time to proceed from beyond Port Royal Ferry, which was afterwards ascertained to have been the *Seneca* and *Ellen* shelling the incomplete battery at Seabrook. They made such a noise about it that our people at first thought there must be more than two gunboats at work, and apprehended a reinforcement to the enemy from that quarter. The *Seneca* and *Ellen*, however, were soon seen coming along; they had shelled the little fort, and covered the crossing of the 200 men from Port Royal Island to Seabrook; those men had leveled the work and were marching up to Port Royal Ferry.

The Seventy-ninth New-York was now sent forward as skirmishers to seize the fort at the ferry. Before they reached it, however, the gunboats had all got within range, and shelled so vigorously, that if any enemy had remained until then, he made haste to transport himself at once. None, however, was seen. Still, it was uncertain if any were yet within when the Seventy-ninth entered and ran up the Stars and Stripes. Immediately the two companies of pioneers and the Roundhead Regiment crossed from Port Royal Island on the ferryboats, and set to work demolishing the fort. All five of the gunboats closed in, and our land forces drew up on the ground so lately occupied by the enemy. They burned the public buildings of the rebel troops, and leveled the walls of the fort, which was a bastioned field-work, suitable for six or seven guns. Opinions vary as to the strength of the armament with which it was mounted; some think all the platforms were occupied. Only one gun, an 18-pounder, was left behind by the enemy. The rebels fired their cotton houses in every direction in all the surrounding country, evidently supposing that they should be unable to withstand, and expecting our advance. It is strange that their only idea of desperation, is not to defend, but to destroy their own property. Instead of setting about a good earnest fight to the last, whenever the Yankees appear they acknowledge at once that they expect to be worsted, and don't mean to fight at all. They have been taunting our soldiers for weeks across this very Port Royal Ferry, they have been assuring us in their newspapers, and when flags of truce have been interchanged, that once give them a chance to fight us fairly, and we should see who were the better men. They did not prove themselves better on this occasion; they were as numerous as the Union force; they were fighting for their homes, (they say,) and they could not be taunted into coming from under cover; they would not fight except as decoys, or in ambush. They drew off, and saw Union troops demolish their fort, and to indicate their own bravery, simply added to the devastation by burning private property. The Unionists destroyed none but public property.

Next morning they moved off five miles into the interior, to Garden's Corners, evidently not having yet got over the effects of the day before. It is not well to underrate an enemy, but where is the spirit of Southern chivalry? Where is the pluck, the spirit, that was to hold out to the last? On the contrary, the Union volunteers behaved with both nerve and coolness; they were skillfully handled, and they showed confidence in their officers and in themselves. It must be remembered that, with the exception of the New-York Seventy-ninth, they had never been under fire before; but there was no flinching. I have heard unanimous admiration expressed, both by their own officers and by those in the naval portion of the little expedition.

On the morning of the 2d the reëmbarkation took place, within less than two hours and a half; and as there were but 20 flatboats, this fact was considered highly creditable to all concerned. No attempt was made to interfere with the movement. The Roundhead Regiment and the Fiftieth Pennsylvania were left at the ferry; those that had come by water from Hilton Head, returned by the same route; and the others marched across the island. The gunboats got back to Port Royal Harbor on Friday, the 3d. The manner in which they were manœuvred was admirable, and yet almost laughable; they got aground repeatedly, but seemed to care nothing about it, getting off again in a few minutes; they had not room to turn in the narrow channels, and really it seemed impossible that vessels carrying four and five guns should be manœuvering around in creeks like the Brick Yard, or up such streams as Coosaw River. But there they were, as the enemy will doubtless testify, and gallantly they behaved, and effective service did they render. Indeed, the whole event was one of uniform success; it was skillfully planned, and as skillfully executed. There were no delays, no disappointments; everybody was in his place, and did his duty. A clever *coup* was performed, the men got confidence and experience, and the New Year was auspiciously inaugurated. V.

REPORT OF THE WOUNDED OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, E. C., AT THE BATTLE OF COOSAW RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA, JAN. 1, 1862:

Amasa Watson, Major, Eighth Michigan, gunshot wound in thigh.

Ira Armstrong, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound in thigh.

A. B. Miller, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound in thigh.

John Q. Adams, Corporal, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, killed.

Edward Brooks, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. A, wounded and missing.

Amos Wetherby, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. B, gunshot wound in thigh.

Nathaniel K. Thayer, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. C, gunshot wound in thigh.

William Wood, Private, Eighth Michigan, Co. I, gunshot wound in thigh.

John W. Rich, Sergeant, Eighth Michigan, Co. I, gunshot wound in thigh.

John Weidenheimer, Private, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Co. A, gunshot wound in foot.

A. Herbert, Color Bearer, Fiftieth Pennsylvania, wounded in leg by shell.

The wounds were mere flesh wounds, the balls passing through the limbs without injuring the bone; the patients are doing well.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, is now taking in her horses, (300 of the First Massachusetts,) and will sail Saturday, the 12th.

The schooner *Fanny Matilda*, lying at the same dock, is now loading provisions for Locust Point.

The United States steam transport *Marion*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, will also take some of the First Massachusetts cavalry horses on board, and sail Sunday, the 19th.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION MOVING.

GREAT PREPARATIONS AT CAIRO.

A PART OF THE FLOTILLA ALREADY SAILED.

Probable Operations on the Tennessee River.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

Owing to the dense fog prevailing here, the expedition southward has been delayed. A portion of the force, however, has been dispatched to Sterling Point. Weather permitting, the remaining portion will be got under way to-morrow. Cairo presented an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

A dispatch from Cairo, to-day, states that the fog has risen, and that the expedition will probably start to-day.

The troops and stores are all on board, and the steamers and gunboats are ready to leave.

Five hundred dollars' worth of quinine was captured, a few days ago, on the steamer *Courier*.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 10—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal* from Cairo says that the expedition has commenced moving, and a large portion of the force had already gone down the river. It is under convoy of the gunboats *Essex* and *Lexington*. The expedition will probably land at Jefferson, five miles below Bird's Point. The remainder of the expedition is being rapidly embarked, and will sail to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Cairo, Jan. 9, says:

The advance of the expedition, composed of Gen McClernand's Brigade, had landed eight miles down the Mississippi, at the mouth of Mayfield Creek, on the Kentucky side, where tents were pitched for the night.

Gen. Grant and Staff went down during the afternoon and returned at dark. The remainder of the force move in the morning.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, states: "The troops from St. Louis, which have been detained on the river in consequence of a steamer blocking up the channel, will arrive to-morrow morning.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 10.

The greater portion of the troops are already embarked. The expedition is not expected to leave before to-morrow. It is understood that Generals Paine and McClernand will be in command of the forces from here and Bud's Point, and Generals Smith and Wallace of those from Paducah.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* telegraphs that the great expedition is ready to start. All the soldiers and most of their wagons had embarked on the steamer, which will leave as soon as the dense fog which overhangs the river is dispelled. The troops are in the highest spirits, and impatient to be off.

The fleet will ascend the Tennessee River some distance, but the final destination of the expedition is not known. A considerable body of cavalry will start at the same time from Bird's Point and proceed through Kentucky, joining our army at the point of debarkation on the Tennessee River.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Operations of Col. Jennison in Johnson County—Prominent Rebels Punished.

Sedalia, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.

Intelligence, known to be reliable and true, has just been received here from Johnson County, to the effect that a party of Col. Jenninon's regiment was at Holden, and that they hak made a descent on the neighborhood, where the Government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent rebels engaged in that affair, as well as the attack on Maj. Hough's command.

The house of the notorious Vard Cockerell, the Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, a Methodist class leader in the same church, were fired, together with the houses of rebels of lesser note.

The rebels in Warrensburgh are reported to be in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the near approach of Jennison, as they well know that they have committed all sorts of outrages on the quiet and peaceful Union men of that county, and that if justice will be meted to them, their houses will be burnt.

Vard Cockerell has gone to Price's camp, with about 300 men.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A BATTLE IMMINENT AT ROMNEY, VA.

Frederick, Md., Friday, Jan. 10.

It is reported and believed that Gen. Jackson has made his appearance before Romney, with the intention of making an attack on Gen. Kelly. It is probable that Gen. Kelly will be efficiently strengthed before the attack is made, which will result in a signal befeat of the enemy.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COTTON.

Seventy-three Bales of Port Royal Cotton Disposed of for the Benefit of the United States Quartermaster's Department.

In accordance with advertisements previously published, a portion of the Sea Island cotton confiscated by the National forces in South Carolina was sold yesterday by public auction under the direction of Assistant Quartermaster-General Col. D. D. Tompkins, at Nos. 65 and 67 Wall-street, at 12 o'clock. Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., were the auctioneers, and about two hundred merchants attended the sale. It was announced that the terms were cash, and the order for the goods would be the receipted bills. The storage paid until the 24th inst., and the buyer to take care of the insurance.

The first lot, of five bales, was started at 40 cents per pound, and run up rapidly to 63½ cents per pound, at which price it was bought by Tuesdale & Green.

The second lot, of 9 bales, was sold to the same buyers, at 56½ cents ℔ pound.

The third lot, of 41 bales, was sold to Mr. Lattimer, at 63½ cents ℔ pound.

The fourth lot, of 5 bales, to Tuesdale aud Green, at 56½ cents.

The fifth lot, of 12 bales, to Mr. Dexter, at 27 cents ℔ pound.

Tho sixth lot, of 2 bales, to F. C. Cross, at 18 cents ℔ pound.

The following table shows the entire proceeds of the sale:

Marks.	Pounds wgt.	Per pound.	Total.
C..................	1,435	53½c.	$911 22½
◇	2,765	56½c.	1,562 22½
J. F..................	15,206	63½c.	9,655 81
J. C..................	1,566	56½c.	884 79
....	4,043	27c.	1,091 61
G. C..................	697	18c.	125 46
Total proceeds of the sale..............			$14,231 12

Some of the cotton was the best in the market, and ginned specimens exhibited was much commended.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Subsidence of the War Feeling in England.

Arbitration in Case of the Surrender of Slidell and Mason Being Refused.

Peace Confidently Anticipated.

The Designs of the War Faction Exposed.

The Spanish Expedition to Mexico Ahead of Time.

The foreign mails brought to Boston by the Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 29th, were received here last evening.

The news has already been anticipated.

The *Canada*, it seems, on its last trip to England, apprehended an attack like that made on the *Trent*. The Cork *Examiner* says:

"Considerable uneasiness was felt on board the *Canada*, which arrived here on Saturday night, lest they might be overhauled by an American war ship and have to undergo a repetition of the affair of the *Trent*. Two days before they started from Boston a rumor was afloat that Mr. Breckinridge, the Southern Senator expelled from Congress, was to proceed to Europe upon a special mission, such as that of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. As it was believed, though untruly, that he would leave in the *Canada*, and as it was said a Federal steamer had, therefore, been dispatched in pursuit, there was a pretty strong expectation that somewhere in the Irish Channel the mail boat would be stopped. This circumstance created a disposition among some of the English passengers to avail themselves of the security afforded by getting out at Queenstown. One certainly acted upon the apprehension."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* pretends to know the terms upon which President Davis has signified his willingness to accept the mediation of France. They are, 1. Abandonment of the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Northern States. 2. The suppression of the Northern Custom Houses and the inauguration of entire Free Trade. 3. The admission of Free Labor into the South in concurrence with slave labor.

The departure of the Spanish expedition from Havana, and its successful landing at Vera Cruz, formed it seems no part of the plans contemplated by the Allied Powers. The *Patrie* says:

"We have announced the arrival of the Spanish expedition before Vera Cruz, which circumstance has been since confirmed. Some explanations are, however necessary, which we are now enabled to furnish. *Marshal Serrano, on his departure from Havana, could not have known of the last arrangements made in London.* He could not have received the dispatches from his Government informing him of the common coöperation of the three Powers, and of the appointment of Gen. Prim, to command the troops to be landed. It is, moreover, certain that the Marshal had received intelligence that the lives not only of his own countrymen, but of other Europeans in Mexico, were seriously threatened, and that a repetition of former acts of violence and assassination were to be dreaded. Under such circumstances, the conduct adopted by Marshal Serrano is naturally explained, but which we have no reason to believe has been the object of any blame on the part of the Governments interested."

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

CURRENT OF SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

Expectation of the American Answer—Tone of the Press—Assurances of Peace from a Prominent Banker—French Literature on the Crisis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 27, 1861.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are within two or three days of the period when the reply of the American Government to the English demand in the affair of the *Trent* must arrive here, the excitement continues the same. In the Press and among the politicians and the financial and commercial classes, it remains the *grosse affaire* of the moment. Curious enough, the French believe firmly in a war; they cannot construe the indications that come from America in any other light, and have made their calculations accordingly. They think the insult to England was intended, and that the Government will never release the prisoners.

This appreciation is mainly due to the deplorable position taken by the French Press in the affair. With a few honorable exceptions, the Press of Paris has given itself up to a system of shameful lying such as we do not recollect to have seen paralleled in any country or at any epoch. Not satisfied with copying daily the brutalities and violence of the English Press, they embroider upon these, and invent new stories to back them up. So completely are the few friendly and impartial papers overwhelmed with these inventions that they are obliged to copy them in order not to appear too ignorant of passing events. The most disgraceful part of the affair is that the most of these inventors of news are private gamblers on 'Change, who play at the fall, and have thus an interest in keeping up the excitement. Not a word of war has come from across the Atlantic, the only place where it now can come from, not a word to prove that the Government would go to war for Messrs. Mason and Slidell; and yet, so violent, so loud and so continued has been the war cry that not one journal has been bold enough to say that it even believed there would be no war. When M. Cucheval-Clarigny publishes another edition of his book on the Press of Great Britain and the United States, we advise him, in view of the deplorable condition of the Press of which he forms a part, to modify his criticisms a little on the venality of the Press of the United States.

The French Government, too, seems to be lately but an appendix to that of England. So firmly is the Emperor convinced that the perpetuation of his dynasty depends on the alliance with England, that we would not now be surprised to see him outrage the moral sentiments of his people and his own as well, and recognize the unnatural Slave Confederacy, rather than break with England. Let the people of the United States be prepared for such an emergency; let them fix it in their minds as a safe maxim by which to shape their conduct, that for the Emperor Napoleon the English alliance is a vital necessity, and that rather than break with England, he will stultify himself and his people, and break with the United States. All the evidence now sustains this view of the case, and it would be safer to accept it as a guide in the line of conduct to be adopted than the opposite.

The dispatches of Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton, in one of which is mentioned the refusal to accept officially the declaration of France acknowledging the Confederates as belligerents, have been published here, and, curious enough, have not excited any comment worth mentioning. The journals are probably waiting to get the opinions of those of London, since that is the mode now-a-days.

On the contrary, the dispatch of M. THOUVENEL addressed to M. MERCIER, under date of Dec. 3, in which the Foreign Secretary takes high ground against the American Government in the seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, has provoked an immense amount of discussion, and all on one side. One or two writers, it is true, have timidly asked whether this was not an interference in the quarrel, and an interference on the side of Slavery; but in answer to this some one quickly found the word, "moral intervention on the side of a common principle violated," and there the discussion stopped.

A few days ago M. DE ROTHSCHILD announced to the American population here that he had reliable news from Washington to the effect that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL would not be made the subject of a war, and if they were demanded, would be given up. The announcement created great satisfaction among the Americans, but the news of the release of these men before the arrival of the English demand would have given more, for then, in view of the violent and brutal manner in which the subject has been treated in England, all the moral advantage would have been on our side.

Archbishop HUGHES has addressed a long letter to one of the religious papers of Paris in which he defends the Constitution *and Slavery!* The *Journal des Débats* terminates a lengthy criticism on this article of the Archbishop with these words: "It, in fact, belongs to the party which has launched anathemas against the most elevated principles and the most precious conquests of modern society, to the party which has denounced the liberty of the Press, the liberty of thought, the liberty of conscience, as inventions of the devil; it belongs to this party to constitute itself the official defender and the patron of Slavery. In bringing the fact to notice for the edification of the public we have not the candor to avow our astonishment."

Mr. ALFRED ASSOLLANT, author of a book of travels in America, and one of the editors of the *Siècle*, has just published a pamphlet on the Anglo-American conflict, entitled, "*Canonniers, à vos pièces!*" ("Cannoneers, to your guns!") The writer, while condemning the act of Capt. WILKES, as a violation of the right of neutrals, and as a useless and injudicious provocation of England, yet takes strong ground in favor of the North, as against England, on the general question of Slavery and English interference. The pamphlet is written with great wit, and some one in New-York would do well to publish it in English.

The pamphlet of Count DE GASPARIN has also been published, and takes the same ground as M. ASSOLLANT. It is entitled, *A Word of Peace in the Anglo-American Conflict.*

M. XAVIER AYMA, author of several works on America, has also published this week a book, provoked by the present contest, entitled, *The Thirty-four Stars of the American Confederation.* It is a work in two thin volumes, and is purely historical in character, containing nothing relating to the present struggle but some general remarks contained in the preface and the final chapter of the book. MALAKOFF.

THE SUSPENSE IN ENGLAND.

Uprise of the Peace Sentiment—A Mischievous Error—Its Foundation the Seward-Newcastle Anecdote—Lord Palmerston Expects No War—Confidence of the Rebels—Funeral of Prince Albert, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1861.

Little has taken place this week that needs to be very carefully noted. In this anxious and troubled time, with so many mementos of sorrow and calamity about, the English have been glad to throw aside for a few days all thought and care, and devote themselves to Christmas, and to the pantomime, and to "the boys home for the holidays," and to family parties in all the country seats of the island, and to a sort of universal, cordial, billing and cooing that really covers, no doubt, much happiness and contentment, and atones for no little misery and wrong. This is the season when children are happy—everything is sacrificed to them—and no one grudges their pleasures. But, while they are busy enjoying themselves, the rest of the nation looks on, and nothing remains to write about.

It is somewhat difficult to say precisely what is to happen here within the next few days. The first tempest of passion and spite has blown itself out, leaving a very stormy sky and a very rough sea for the new-year to be launched into. The war party has done its worst and the fever is rapidly subsiding. But the next steamer will bring news that may revive the storm again, and no one can doubt that a few more such shocks will sink the ship.

Yet one fact is as sure as any one fact can be, and it ought to be thoroughly understood in America, unless our people are bent on committing suicide. I have asserted many times that the English people dislike us, fear us, wish to see our nation crippled, and our free institutions overthrown. Very few persons in America can doubt of this, or ever will doubt it again. But I say with equal positiveness from personal knowledge of people and of interests here, that this enmity does not run to the point of a wish for war, whatever bluster the *Times* may talk, or however bitterly the friends of the South may press immediate hostilities. At this moment America holds the balance in her hands. If it be war that she chooses, war it will be. But if we want peace, we can have it at the price of MASON and SLIDELL; at the cost of reaffirming in practice the principles that America has always maintained in theory.

It would be wholly wrong to say that there is renewed confidence here. Confidence is at as low an ebb as ever. But there can be no doubt that there is a great renewal of hope. One great difficulty all along, has been the belief that our Government wanted a foreign war. By some perverse stroke of fortune, this belief became rooted in the minds of the English people in a most extraordinary way. It was not to be eradicated. It seems to have pervaded the Ministry, Parliament, the Press and the people. Our Minister even took the trouble to make a speech at the Guildhall, the single object of which seems to have been to give an official contradiction to any such story; but his words were lost in thin air. I have been gravely assured, again and again, and have seen the same assertion in the Press, that although Mr. ADAMS himself acted, no doubt, in good faith, his Government had not trusted him with its secrets. His own wishes might be good, but those of the President were bent on war, or at least on creating a war feeling in America. The idea was contrary to common sense, but it was universally held, and mere argument was powerless to resist it.

Strangely enough, on looking for the causes of such a wild belief, its main authority was found to rest on a mere story. Other reasons have been given in plenty, but the real one is no stronger than a ridiculous story of a conversation said to have taken place between Mr. SEWARD and the Duke of Newcastle at some dinner-table in America, where Mr. SEWARD declared that, as Secretary of State, his first act would have to be to insult Great Britain. The speech, if really made, must have been a mere jest, without the least application to such a state of things as now exists; but, coupled with some vague account of a campaign speech of his, which looked to the conquest of Canada as an offset for the loss of the South, it has created a feeling here that is irresistible against our Government.

While this belief is so general, confidence cannot be restored. Luckily, however, at the time when the *Trent* affair came out, Gen. SCOTT and THURLOW WEED were here, and they, together with the regular authorities and other Americans, declared themselves so clearly against any such policy on the part of the Government, and denied its existence so earnestly, that people could not help doubting again. It is this doubt alone which has restored some degree of hope on this side, and in proportion as this doubt is strengthened or weakened, the chances of peace will become greater or less. For the pure war-party is not, and never has been very large by itself, and is strong only as it can persuade the masses that war is the only alternative to insult. Of late, no doubt, it has gained its numbers on its own merits, and it may continue to give a little, but Mr. SEWARD has still the power to control it, and, if war must ultimately come, as seems likely, it may still be easily put off until America is ready for it.

Indeed it is asserted everywhere that Lord PALMERSTON himself had declared that this time there will be no war. If he has said so, it is likely to come true, for he controls the two parties in the Ministry. At present, however, he is laid up with a severe attack of the gout, and is unable to leave his house, and hardly even his room, except on crutches, so that his oracles are not so distinct as might be wished. It is plain, also, that the *Times* has moderated its tone very much, and seems to be drawing back for a fresh leap. The rest of the Press, too, roars much more gently than before, but is probably all the more hungry for new food, as the last meal is now pretty well digested.

Meanwhile, the Southerners are as confident as ever, and their confidence is a plant of perennial growth. Their finances are said to be at a low ebb, but they no longer think it worth their while to run dangerous risks. In a month, they say, the blockade will be raised; their Confederacy will be acknowledged; British capital will do all their work; the days of labor and peril are over, and those of fruition are at hand. The *Nashville* still lies at Southampton, and the Confederates say that they have no intention of trying to evade the neutrality by arming her. The Government has forbidden it, and they are willing to wait. Much surprise is expressed that no National vessel has been sent over to look after the *Nashville*, and much anxiety lest she should run out suddenly and escape after all. There are rumors, too, of other privateers fitting out, but little has been said of them since the *Trent* affair, and probably nothing will really be done about them till that is decided. The Slidell family has retreated, or advanced, to Paris, where they will probably do us all the harm they can, which, thanks to our imitation of English manners, is no little. Mr. YANCEY is probably drafting a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English people, to be presented for consideration to Earl RUSSELL on the first formal reception of the Confederate Commissioners. It is all that is now wanting to make his desperate mission here a complete success.

The funeral of the Prince took place on Monday, at Windsor Castle. It was strictly private, and the persons who followed the coffin to the tomb were chosen from among the personal friends or relatives of the Royal family. Even the French Ambassador was not present. In London the day was observed by a cessation of business and empty streets, but there has been no funeral ceremony such as would have been more than usually proper for the memory of a man who has done so much for England, nor have the walls of Westminster Abbey seen any new funeral pageant in behalf of the poor Prince Consort—the best and ablest ruler that England has had for centuries. The Queen is at Osborne. No one thinks of intruding on her privacy. Her uncle, the King of Belgium, has come over to see her, and is now with her. He made the match twenty years ago and more, and he has been the first adviser of the Queen, as well as of the Prince, ever since that time. His loss is almost as great as hers.

The city, usually so gay at this season of the year, is now gloomy and mournful. No one appears in public without some mark of mourning, and all women who can afford it wear black. Black cravats, black gloves, black hat bands, and black shirt studs are in enormous demand, and for a long time the same funereal garments will be necessary. It is but little good all this will do the Queen; but it is more a sign of sympathy with her than of sorrow for the Prince; a man too careful, too moral, and too reserved, ever to be understood or appreciated by the masses.

The year is going out in the midst of anxiety, sorrow and trouble of many kinds. No man dares to foretell what the new year will bring, but it is expected with little hope or confidence in its results.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

GROWTH OF THE PEACE SENTIMENT.

From the London News.

The principle of arbitration has excited during the last ten days an amount of public interest, and received an amount of public support, that could hardly have been anticipated at such a moment. While a fortnight ago it was scarcely heard of, *now it is talked of in every private circle, and seriously discussed in the most influential quarters.* The organs of opinion are investigating the bearing of the principle on the international difference between this country and America, with the view of ascertaining the precise method and limits of its possible application. It has been urged on the attention of the Government by various public bodies and associations; and public men of different parties have voluntarily come forward as its advocates, strongly urging that if, during the present quarrel, any opportunity should arise for appealing to this just and pacific method of settling international disputes, it should be embraced by the Government and the nation. The general support which the principle has thus received is satisfactory in itself, not only as showing the progress which the idea of arbitration is making in the public mind, but also as an index of the state of public feeling on the all-absorbing question of our difference with the United States, and the alternative of peace or war which it involves. In this latter respect the discussions of the last few days have a peculiar value and importance in the eyes of all enlightened lovers of their country and their race. The welcome which the principle of arbitration has received in all parts of the country, and amongst men of various shades of opinion, has revealed the existence and indicated the strength of the large party who are neither for peace at any price nor for war at any price, but whose main concern in the present crisis is to uphold the honor of the nation in the highest and truest sense. The feeling of the country has been, indeed, from the first so thoroughly sound on the cardinal question of national honor, that such a thing as a party in favor of peace at any price can hardly be said to exist, and if it exists it certainly has no influence. *But unfortunately there is a party in favor of war at any price, which, if weak in numbers, is strong in social influence and position.* And if the charge of being indifferent to the national honor can be preferred with any truth against the friends of peace, it may be urged with infinitely greater force and relevancy against the determined and unscrupulous partisans of war. The notion of national honor entertained by the war party, and developed by its leading organ during the last three weeks, is, indeed, of the most novel and peculiar kind. The position of the country during this interval has been clear and well defined. We had sent a formal complaint of outrage to a neighboring Government, had demanded honorable satisfaction, and were awaiting the reply. During this interval the war party in this country, who modestly claim to be the exclusive guardians of the national character, have deemed it becoming to indulge in every species of deliberate insult and malignant calumny against the Americans and the American Government. They think it honorable to bully and vilify the opponent from whom we have asked satisfaction, whilst we are still ignorant as to whether it will be granted or not. In other words, they commit the very offence of which they complain. They outrage and insult the Cabinet from which the British Government has demanded reparation, and thus do all in their power to prevent our receiving the honorable satisfaction we are entitled to. The leading organ of the war party, for example, has repeatedly brought the most hateful and tremendous charges against the American Government on the faith of false and idle rumors, and has persisted in quoting as a fair index of American feeling and American policy, sensation paragraphs notoriously manufactured for the English market by rowdy hacks at New-York, in the interest, if not in the pay of the Southern States. That is the notion of public honor and justice entertained by the war party and its abettors.

From the London Star.

The *Times* harps upon the probability of that Government maintaining its own opinion, and declaring itself supreme judge of its own rights; and it does this so clumsily as to betray the wish that is father to the thought. If the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN and his advisers should be opposed to that of the English Government, nobody, the *Times* included, as the article we are commenting upon shows, entertains the least doubt that a proposal for arbitration would be accepted at Washington. *When it shall have been made and rejected it will be time enough, if not even then it be not too soon, to think of war.*

EXPECTING THE AMERICAN ANSWER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 27.

The decisive answer of the American Government is not likely to be known in this country before the 12th or 13th of January. The *Europa* being telegraphed off Cape Race on the 13th inst., her dispatches could not reach Washington before the night of the 16th; and, probably, on the 17th Mr. SEWARD first heard from Lord LYONS, in an unofficial manner, of the substance of the demand of the British Government. The formal communication of the dispatch would not be made until the 18th or 19th, and seven days from that would render it impossible for the answer to come by the Cunard boat leaving Boston on the 25th. The next boat would be the *Asia*, leaving on the 1st, and due at Queenstown about the 11th or 12th, and by this the great question will be answered one way or the other. We may have decided indications of what the result will be about the 4th proximo; but hardly, I think, so soon as next Sunday, as some people conjecture. We shall, no doubt, have ebullitions of the New-York Press for the first day or two, but nothing more.

The best opinions I can collect here are still for war. Mr. THURLOW WEED, I believe, expresses a contrary opinion; but his intense desire to avoid a rupture may have some influence on his conclusions. I understand that Mr. ADAMS himself is not so pacific in his anticipations as is generally supposed, while the Southerners appear to have no doubt that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will not be given up. Mr. TRAIN has been making a speech in which he avows a complete change of opinion and policy, recommends Mr. SEWARD to "give up the men," apologize, and, by way of making the *amende* in the handsomest way, offer a free passage through Portland to the troops now on their way to defend Canada. I do not suppose Mr. TRAIN's individual views are of much moment, but the fact that so fierce and uncompromising a Northerner counsels submission may not be unworthy of notice, as indicating what some among the Federalists may say when the true legal bearings of the case and the spirit shown by English statesmen and the English people are put before them. The great argument against a warlike course is the gigantic financial difficulty, as shown in Mr. CHASE's report. It is a strong argument, but by no means conclusive. If we look at what the French republic, ragged and out-of-elbows, did, or what the Americans themselves achieved against us, with no exchequer at their back, it is not so clear that prudential considerations may sink before the intense dislike with which we are unquestionably regarded at this moment by the North.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT FOR THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times.

Singularly enough, the question which arises in the case of the *Trent* had even then been decided. In the infancy of maritime law, an act like that of Capt. WILKES had been rebuked. The case of the *Hendric and Alida* is parallel to that of the *Trent*, the only difference being that it is much stronger, and the capture far more justifiable than that of the *Trent* would have been, had Capt. WILKES even thought fit to trouble himself about Prize Courts. In the year 1777 the Dutch brig *Hendric and Alida* was captured by a British ship-of-war and brought into Portsmouth. The brig was bound from a port in Holland to the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia. "She was laden with a cargo of arms and ammunition, and she had on board as passengers five military officers, with their servants. These officers were furnished with commissions in the rebel army, granted by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, who was at that time actively engaged as one of the Commissioners of the rebel princes at Paris." Now here we have a vessel laden with contraband of war, which was beyond all doubt intended for the provincials, and carrying, moreover, five commissioned military officers of the enemy, actually proceeding to the seat of war. There could be not the slightest doubt that this vessel was carrying military persons and stores for a belligerent, and there was a strong presumption that her real course was not to St. Eustatia, but to some port of the revolted colonies. On these grounds her condemnation was asked for by the King's Advocate. But the Judge of the Admiralty Court, after hearing counsel, adjudged the ship and cargo to be Dutch property, and directed them to be restored, on the ground that "the Dutch had a right to carry in their own ships to their own colonies or settlements everything they pleased, whether arms or ammunition, or any other species of merchandise, provided they did it with the permission of their own laws."

But this is not all. As our learned correspondent, "D. C. L.," wrote to us yesterday, though the five military officers frankly declared that they held commissions in the rebel army, and that on their arrival at St. Eustatia they were to address themselves to certain agents of the American Congress, who were to forward them onwards to the rebel army, yet, as *they were passengers on board a neutral ship, which had sailed from a neutral port, and was bound to another neutral port*, the proximate destination of the passengers was entitled to be regarded as an innocent destination, and they were set at liberty. It is impossible to imagine anything more conclusive than this case. *Here were actual military officers proceeding to the seat of war, instead of civilians who were coming away from it, as in the case of the Trent. And yet more than 80 years ago the English interpretation of International Law was that these persons should be released.* The Law Officers of the Crown, if they remembered the case, seem not to have thought it necessary to dwell upon it, inasmuch as they put the matter on a broader ground—namely, the assumption by Capt. WILKES of the duties of an Admiralty Judge, and executing his own judgment on the spot. But even if the *Trent* had been taken into port, we should have had reason to complain of the detention of the Commissioners, unless it be allowed that every Court is to make law for itself. Certainly the case of the *Hendric and Alida* plainly establishes the principle that between one neutral port and another all persons and things whatever may be legally carried. And this principle is evidently in accordance with common sense and ordinary justice; for, otherwise, any two belligerents, however obscure, would have a right to interrupt the commerce of every region of the globe.

OPINIONS AT PARIS.

THE DISPATCH OF M. THOUVENEL.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

Still we hear of nothing in the way of politics of any importance except about America. The note of M. THOUVENEL to the United States Government completely usurps the place in the papers of ordinary French news. The sittings of the Senate are hardly noticed, and the *feuilletons* put into the editor's drawer—to the great disappointment of those who prefer the imaginary to the real, and who would rather read a *nouvelette* than the latest news from the United States, or sundry lengthy speculations thereon. The tone adopted by M. THOUVENEL gives very general satisfaction here, inasmuch as it is an evident step toward doing away with the want of law over neutrals, which has, up to the present, been termed international law, and securing immunity for all neutral flags during time of war. It is justly remarked that there is nothing of the formalist displayed in the language of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Débats* warmly approves his line of argument, stating while it does so, that it is not founded on the opinions recently expressed by the British jurisconsults, which are here thought to be rather technical, in deciding so great a matter as one that we now see is not unlikely to cause a serious misunderstanding between two great nations. *The terms of M. Thouvenel's dispatch are taken in excellent part by those here whom it for the present most concerns—the Unionists of America—because he desires the establishment of a principle which the United States Government was, and now is, not only willing, but anxious to admit, so long as its application be extended to every nation during a maritime war.*

THE CONDUCT OF CAPT. WILKES.

From the Journal des Debats.

What we think most worthy of notice in this statement is, *that it proves the good faith of the American Commander.* It may be said that Capt. WILKES has committed an error, a fault greatly to be regretted, and, for our part, we have never pretended the contrary; it cannot fairly be said that he has committed a thoughtless blunder, a motiveless act of provocation and hostility, a premeditated insult to the British flag, a deliberate violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrals. *In arresting Messrs. Slidell and Mason, he undoubtedly gave way to a sentiment of exaggerated and injudicious patriotism, but sincere and well-meant.* If we attribute importance to this document, which allows us to view the conduct of Capt. WILKES in a more favorable light, and at least to claim for him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, it is not that we have the slightest disposition arbitrarily to take sides in the quarrel or seek to embitter it. Our only object is to dispel the clouds with which passion, interest and prejudice have enveloped the deplorable incident which has raised the storm. England has been the first to cry out, and so far without a reply; we must allow America to speak and explain herself; she must be heard in her turn. It seems to us that the best means of preparing the way for a pacific solution of the difference which has caused such excitement in Europe, is not to proclaim so loudly that all the rights are on one side, and all the wrongs on the other. If the result of Capt. WILKES supplied the proof that all the wrongs are not on one side, but that, in some measure, though unequal, if you will, they are reciprocal, that fact would not prevent, as M. AGENOR DE GASPARIN has judiciously remarked, the demand of reparation from being well founded—"it would only prevent the negotiations from taking that harshness of tone which might compromise their success."

The Franking Privilege.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Mr. PLINY MILES' strictures on our postal incongruities, in your issue of Jan. 3, as also in your comments on the same, it is suggested that, in the event of Congress failing to abolish the franking privilege, the practice be adopted which has so long prevailed in England, of charging the Government and Heads of Departments with the postages franked respectively by members of Parliament and Government officials—letters from a Department being stamped on their envelope with the name of the Department and the words "On Her Majesty's service." These are all charged to the different Departments by the Post-Office, at the regular rates of postage, an account kept, and a Government appropriation at the end of the year furnishing the money. In the same manner, when Parliament is in session, the members have the privilege of franking letters on public business, an account is kept by the Post-Office, and the amount defrayed from a fund appropriated for Parliamentary expenses at the close of each session. This divests the franking privilege of its most obnoxious feature. In pursuance of the objectionable system we have so long tolerated in this country, the whole burden is saddled on the correspondence of the people, and then we are gravely told that the Department is not self-sustaining. There is scarcely anything that presses so heavily upon the poorer classes of a community as high postage. Low rates also give greater facilities for the transaction of business and the interchanges of friendship and affection. Where one letter would have been written twelve or fifteen years ago, it is safe to assume as a general thing that half a dozen are now written by the same number of people. Moreover, the inducements that formerly existed to send letters by private conveyance are now completely outweighed by the speed and safety ensured by the mail, so long as that is available at rates not higher than the present.

It is conceded on all sides that the Postal receipts should not be in excess of the legitimate expenses of the Department. No one contends that they should be made a source of revenue. It is strange how successfully the Postmaster-General of the several recent Administrations has managed to befog this question. While each has evinced a great anxiety to make the Department self-sustaining, he has ignored the great cause of its deficits, and generally wound up with a recommendation either that we return to the old system or increase the present rates. Let it be borne in mind that the mails are carried at so much per ton. In one of his letters on the overland journey to California, HORACE GREELEY states that of the twenty mail-bags with which the wagon was laden, all save one consisted of public documents—carried free, of course—and in my opinion not much better than so much useless lumber. A friend residing in Philadelphia informed me that a few years ago he suffered public documents, sent him from Washington under the frank of members of Congress, to accumulate at the Post-office for a few weeks, when the pile became so enormous that he gave a drayman an order to receive and dump them at a waste paper establishment. Common sense points to the immediate abolition of the franking privilege, yet if it must be retained let it not be at the expense of the postages wrung out of the pockets of the toiling millions. From some of Mr. MILES' suggestions I would beg leave to dissent. There is no reason for doubling the letter-carriers' fee. He speaks of the British Post-office deriving a revenue therefrom in the City of London. It is quite true that the delivery of letters in our own large cities cannot bear any comparison to that of London which Mr. MILES informs us is "prompt, active and universal twelve times a day." But while there is great room for improvement with us, there is no reason why we cannot have all needful accommodation with the present one cent. rate. Most of this fund accrues from the poor and the needy. The rich have their boxes at the Post-office—for which they also pay enough in all conscience. Nor should the postage on newspapers be raised. Remove the incubus to which I have alluded, and not only will the Department be self-sustaining, but it will then be seen that we can substitute a two cent. for our present three cent. rate. Remove it, and the postage to the Pacific may be reduced to three cents—and now that we have a daily mail to our Eldorado, such reduction would soon pay for itself in the increase of letters. Yours, REFORM.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Condition of Kansas—"The Bleeding State" to Bleed Again, and the Government to be Bled Extensively—Proposed Expeditions Against Arkansas and Texas—Leavenworth City in Danger—More Forces Needed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

If anywhere along in the early part of the year which commenced yesterday you hear of Leavenworth City and the adjacent fort suffering an attack from the enemy in overwhelming numbers, you are not to be surprised; nor are you, if a loyal citizen, to ask where the blame should rest for the inadequacy of the Union forces stationed in this Department. It has been decided by the highest authority that the Ball's Bluff massacre was not to be investigated. The failure to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN, resulting in the fall of Lexington, has likewise received the charity of enforced official silence. Big Bethel sleeps the sleep of oblivion, and there would seem no intention at Washington to rebuke Gen. SHERMAN for having perverted the descent upon South Carolina into a fruitless and disgraceful farce. What is Leavenworth City, therefore, that it should claim special privileges in the eyes of the controlling power at Washington? Or why should reinforcements be sent to protect the three or four million dollars worth of public property in the adjacent "fort?" Let all go, in one grand crash; and having terminated the year that has just died by the disgraceful surrender of the rebel Ambassadors, MASON and SLIDELL, let us commence the new year with a companion-picture of imbecility—Leavenworth City in flames, and the gallant little handful of soldiers in the "fort" slaughtered, worn out, and finally forced to surrender to overwhelming numbers! These pictures, as painters would say, will be "admirably in keeping," and cannot fail to reflect the proper amount of glory on the men responsible for their getting up.

Be it known, then, to all whom it may concern, that the Missouri River is frozen over so thickly that batteries of artillery could gallop across it in certain places, where the early drift ice has been packed together; and that at all points it is quite strong enough to allow regiments and squadrons to pass over it with perfect safety. It is well known at Washington that the rebel forces are swarming up toward the Kansas border, and that the destruction of all the railroad and telegraph lines leading hitherward may be regarded as the first announcement that STERLING PRICE and company are preparing for an attack in force. On Leavenworth—the scene of so many dark and bloody raids, under the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations—must fall, as a matter of course, their first assault, the safety of the adjacent fort depending, in some measure, on the safety of the city; and the safety of all the other forts and posts in Kansas depending completely on the retention of Fort Leavenworth. It is further known that 9,000 rebels are to-day under arms in the northern and river counties of Missouri, and that their numbers are being recruited with each hour that passes. Their avowed object is to pillage and lay waste the river towns, settlements and cities of our State; while only in this city and Wyandotte have we any pretence of Federal troops to give them battle, or offer any organized resistance.

As for the forces here, they are not much to speak of—about one hundred and fifty or sixty effective men under Lieut.-Col. CLOUD, acting as Provost Marshal, and a tag-rag of some six or seven hundred *unarmed* and wholly undisciplined men, who are being drilled by Col. R. T. GRAHAM, in a camp half-way between the city and fort. At Wyandotte there are four or five companies of the Kansas Fourth, under Col. WM. WEIR; but in Kansas City, Missouri, immediately opposite Wyandotte, and commanding it, Gen. HALLECK has left only a small detachment, not numbering fifty effective men, under Major VAN HORN, in charge of the earthworks, mounted guns, barracks, public storehouses and hospitals. Should Kansas City be captured, Wyandotte must fall; and should Wyandotte be taken by the enemy, it would be difficult to save Fort Scott from a similar fate. That vigorous efforts will be made by STERLING PRICE to accomplish this; and likewise to secure the public property in Fort Leavenworth, we are allowed no room to doubt, the *Army Argus*, PRICE's organ, avowing the design boastfully, ridiculing our Government for the absurd inadequacy of the forces in this Department, and pointing with exultation to the breaking up of our various lines of railroad communication with St. Louis and Illinois as "the first steps towards the accomplishment of a just and terrible retribution on the marauding and murdering Abolitionists of Massachusetts Junior,"—meaning Kansas. So manifest and pressing is the danger, and so overwhelming the odds against us, that even the stout hearts of this city and vicinity, inured to practical civil war for the last half dozen years, begin to quail; and in the Leavenworth *Daily Times* of the 31st ult., under the caption, "*Retaliation—Rebel Threats—Leavenworth Menaced—Spies in our Midst—A Vigorous and Severe Policy Demanded,*"—that plucky and energetic little journal voices forth a cry of danger and need of help which is felt keenly by every inhabitant. In former times, our city was able to defend itself and did so gallantly against all aggression; but now our young men, for the most part, have volunteered for the war, and are at distant posts; or fell last August in the battle of Springfield under the lamented LYON, who had always distinguished them as his favorite troops, in contradistinction to the Missouri Home Guards whom he never trusted, and who fully justified his want of confidence on that fatal field.

At the fort there are two companies of regular cavalry, under Capts. OTIS and ELI LONG—but both, it is believed, under orders for Washington; two companies of regular infantry, said to be similarly circumstanced; three companies of the First Missouri Cavalry, under Capts. STIEBLIN, PEABODY and FULLER; one infantry company of German volunteers, under Capt. BLOCK; Capt. RABB's Indiana Battery of six field-pieces—the Captain himself being a prisoner, under parole, and unable to command; and, lastly, a half battery of regular artillery, (irregularly organized,) under Lieut. BOWMAN. The regulars, infantry and cavalry, do not average forty-five men to each company, having been so long on active service in the Territories, where no recruiting could be carried on, that fully half the men in each company had to be discharged on the expiration of their terms of enlistment. The Missouri cavalry are as yet but partially disciplined, not having received sabres or pistols until about three weeks ago, although in the service and doing as best they could with their revolving carbines ever since last June. The artillery, numbering nine 6-pound field-pieces, (four rifled,) and one 12-pound howitzer, is tolerably effective; but with only 200 infantry for its support, we must not be too sanguine of retaining it for any length of time against such an attacking force (if any attack be attempted) as will be brought against the fort.

As to the remainder of the Department, including Nebraska and Colorado,—the whole threatened with rebels from Missouri and Arkansas on the one side, and rebel Texans and their fierce Indian allies on the other,—we may quote the old proverb, which teaches, "the less said, the easier mended." With but 3,500 men under his command, and most of these imperatively required to garrison Forts Leavenworth, Scott, Wise, Riley, Kearney, and other essential points of defence, Gen. HUNTER is obliged to keep his few disposable troops continually on the alert and moving—now here, now there, in fact everywhere that is threatened by the enemy. Of course the men suffer greatly under these endless forced marches and constant alarms. Most of the country through which they have to pass is a wilderness, or little better, the few farms scattered at rare intervals, barely supplying food to the cultivators. Without tents to a great extent, poorly clad, deficiently supplied with ammunition, and wholly unprovided with any transportation other than that which they can borrow from Union men, or seize from enemies,—is it any wonder that the names of from a third to one full half of the men in each regiment or detachment appear on the sick list,—the Commissary arrangements being jarred into confusion by constant changes from place to place, and the thermometer on the prairies having ranged on the average from one to ten degrees below zero for the last fortnight or three weeks, with some few exceptional—and therefore more dangerous—days of weather almost as warm as early June? All that can be done for us, we believe Gen. HUNTER to be doing, so far as his means will permit; but, with a command far inferior, both in numbers and equipment, to that of many a Colonel who is Acting Brigadier General on the Potomac or elsewhere, and with a Department amounting to an empire in its extent, it must be confessed that we have no right to hope for miracles of protection at his hands; nor has the "Major General Commanding" any special reason to be grateful to the authorities at Washington for his assignment to these harassing and yet comparatively inglorious duties.

There is talk of an expedition to be organized here for the invasion of Western Arkansas and Northeastern Texas, but it looks amazingly like official moonshine, if nothing worse. Maj. EASTON, the Quartermaster of the Department, has been cyphering on the necessary stores, transportation, and so forth, for an invading column of 25,000 men, 10,000 to be used in keeping communications open through the Indian Territory, and the balance to form an army of invasion under Gen. HUNTER in person. The Major's figures, they say, reach an alarming total—something not far removed from ten millions of dollars! The whole thing, however, is too obviously a farce to be seriously contemplated at Washington, unless those in command there have either lost their senses, or are too much absorbed in "grand reviews" to give any less magnificent spectacles or matters a moment's reflection. The fate of Texas and the Indian Territory depends exclusively on the success or defeat of the rebellion in the Cotton States, Virginia and Kentucky. Let the centre of the Confederates be broken, and the wings and dependencies fall as an affair of course. Let the centre be victorious, or remain in *permanent though inactive victory, as at present*, and no defeat of the rebel outposts and scattering Texan jayhawkers by Gen. HUNTER, or any other General, could have the least beneficial effect on the Union cause. Such an expedition as is spoken of would meet no organized opposition from here to the Gulf. It would be harassed day and night by Indian and Texan guerilla parties, never assembling nor capable of being assembled in such force as to offer regular battle; but contenting themselves with wearying out the troops by eternal night alarms, day forays and attacks on advanced guards and pickets, obstructions placed in the line of march, and desperate efforts to cut off supply trains and break down the line of communication with the invading army's base of operations in Kansas. To think that such a wanton waste of blood and treasure should be incurred where no adequate return, or, in fact, return of any kind, could be hoped, even from the utmost success, is utterly preposterous. We cannot think the authorities are in earnest in the matter; and rather incline to the belief that this expedition is officially talked about merely as an excuse to the country for having shelved one of its best Generals, (who happens not to be an adorer of Slavery, not so wedded to the "institution" as to hold it paramount to the Union,) in his present contemptible command. There are, among the profane of the neighboring camp and Fort, many who do not hesitate in their private conversation to say that the War Department never intends to send a single regiment of the thirty regiments promised as reinforcements to Kansas; and that Gen. MCCLELLAN has no idea of allowing any subordinate General to furnish the unpleasant contrast of active operations and victories (however unfruitful) to the inactivity of the Union forces on the Potomac, and the permanent state of victory in which the rebels under BEAUREGARD are there allowed to rest! G. M. CARY.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

P. S.—Since this letter was written, there begins to appear some evidence that the good folks at Washington do not mean to give up this State and city to destruction without an effort. There is actual "talk" in the *Conservative* that 25,000 men have been ordered here, and will arrive shortly; also, that vast supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores, commissary stores and quartermasters' stores, are being forwarded, in answer to the requisitions of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. This sounds like good news, but time will enable us to judge better of its value by-and-bye. "Put not your trust in Washington," is a safe rule; and "Ever keep before your eyes a wholesome dread of the circumlocution office," is still better. We hope—and that is the most that can be said.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature—The Application for Admission into the Union—Special Committee on the State of the Nation—The Court Troubles—Trade Matters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The Legislature is getting into the run of business, and begins to take hold of things important. A late telegram informs us that the Utah Delegate to Congress, Dr. BERNHISEL, had presented a memorial in Congress praying for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. If the boon be not granted upon that petition the matter is not to rest there. The means which prevailed with the "unjust Judge" are to be adopted, and maybe Congress will ultimately grant the prayer of the Utonians, "lest by their continual coming they weary" out the resistive patience of that honorable body.

It will be remembered that the Message of Gov. DAWSON referred almost entirely to the "state of the Nation," and expressed great anxiety on the part of the author to learn the bearings of the sentiment of Utah on that momentous question. In response, the Legislature are giving that portion of the Message into the hands of a Special Committee, for sage consideration, together with the question of the propriety of immediately calling a Convention of delegates of the people to draft a State Constitution, and another memorial to Congress for admission into the Federal Union, and to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the accomplishment of that much-desired object. So Congress will hear somebody knocking at the door again by and bye, for, of course, the Committee reports favorably concerning holding the Convention, the Legislature acts favorably upon the report, and the whole matter is presented to the Governor, that he may, if so disposed, make a favorable return on the question, though as to the matter of that it will likely make little difference whether he does or does not, for I rather "guess" that the active parties are pretty well decided to have a Convention and a big talk in such state upon the point desired.

The "assembled wisdom" is evidently considerably exercised in regard to the "lion in the path"—the national direct tax. This appears to them a formidable thing to shoulder in a territory so remote from the ordinary avenues of trade and commerce, and dependent so greatly on its own resources, which resources, mostly for want of a competent market, produce but little cash, and that little, in the generality of cases, finding its way with remarkable celerity into the hands of the merchants. The general sentiment, however, seems to be in favor of the Territory assuming the responsibility of the tax, and collecting it "in its own way."

The jurisdiction conflict is still vindicating its claims to the title of "irrepressible," and in this instance Judge CROSBY has come to the grief of antagonism toward the Territorial Court procedure. Some time ago one JONATHAN HOOPS was convicted, by the action of the Probate Court of Utah County, of an affection for horseflesh not countenanced by the law, and consequently was safely lodged in the Penitentiary. He was released therefrom the other day by writ of *habeas corpus*, granted by Judge CROSBY, on the ground of "no jurisdiction." This has the effect of making the Judge unpopular with the Mormon pillars of the State, and just as popular with their opponents.

But this is not the only case of late which has caused the Judge to fall below par in Mormon estimation. A fisticuff affray occurred the other day, in the street, for which one BAKER, rough and ready, found himself minus $15 and costs, at the instance of Alderman CLINTON. During the quarrel, Judge CROSBY happened by, and authoritatively commanded peace. BAKER, not knowing His Honor, inquired if he was a policeman. Thus interrogated, the Judge declared his name and station; upon which, the unsatisfied BAKER promptly, angrily, unceremoniously, inelegantly and defiantly commanded His Honor to march direct to regions immensely torrid. Disobediently, the Judge made over to the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court and issued a warrant, under the seal of said Court, for the arrest of the defiant BAKER, who, as soon as released from the presence of the Alderman, found himself in the custody of the Territorial Marshal, and under way for Judge CROSBY's "chambers," otherwise said office of Clerk of Supreme Court. Making short work of it, the Judge sentenced the belligerent BAKER to forty-eight hours' confinement in the County Jail, for "contempt." However, while the Clerk was making out the *mittimus*, and the Marshal was talking to somebody at the door, BAKER quietly slid out the back way. Of course, the Judge, on hearing of the escape, was terribly angry, and threatened that LAWRENCE, the Marshal, should suffer the punishment awarded to BAKER, if the proper prisoner were not promptly found. BAKER, however, has since reappeared and saved the Marshal's bacon. The next thing is a writ of *habeas corpus* to release BAKER.

Some of our Merchants are fetching goods from California to replenish their stores, this not being the season to freight from the East, but the best in the year to freight from the West by the Southern route, and a smaller profit, owing to a greater prime cost, being preferred to empty stores and funds in a napkin. Mr. J. M. BROWNE and Mr. JENNINGS are active in this line.

Last night Mr. ALEXANDER OTT gave a lecture on "Air," at the Seventies Hall, and at the same place last week Mr. J. V. LONG enlightened a crowded auditory upon the subject of "Phonetics."

On Tuesday evening was held the first ball the present season at the Social Hall, perhaps in the way of a partial rehearsal for the grand Legislative, Municipal and Evangelical affair appointed for the evening of Christmas.

By dint of untiring energy and unflagging perseverance, the theatre is at length covered in, though a portion of the roof is but temporary. The interior is now the scene of hasty finishing exertions, and the next thing we hear will probably be of the doors opening to the public.

A Voice from East Tennessee.

Senator JOHNSON has just received the following letter from an East Tennesseean. It is one of many of precisely similar import:

SOMERSET, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1861.

SENATOR A. JOHNSON—*Dear Sir:* I write again to inform you that we are still in *statu quo* at this place—nothing doing toward a forward movement to East Tennessee. * * * *

Tennesseeans come in nearly every day. The Second Regiment is nearly full. Such suffering as they portray, brought by the iron heel of despotism on our people, has never before been witnessed in any civilized country. Old men of seventy or eighty years are tied and carried off to Knoxville and other points to undergo a drum-head court-martial for no crime, except that of expressing their opinions in favor of the Government under which they have lived. Union men everywhere are stripped of everything; they and their families turned out upon the charities of rebel devils, Unionists having nothing with which to relieve one another. Will the Government never sympathize with loyalists in the Border States? Will she never go to their support? This delay may be all right, but it is hard so to think. * * * *

The loyalists in the Border States may, during this time, be crushed in spirit, in property, in everything they hold sacred and dear. What need *then* to send armies to their relief?

I will not dictate, but merely suggest that if relief is not soon sent into East Tennessee, all that is worth saving there will be lost to the Government. Loyalists will be compelled to take up arms to make a support for themselves and families. Oh, look at the disastrous effects already following delay—hundreds sent to prison, hundreds killed, and thousands living out in the dead of winter in the mountains, with scarcely any clothing—without anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger only as it is procured by the stealthy tread of caution in the stillness of night, and then by begging from door to door of loyal women who remain at home. Oh, how long must these patriots thus suffer? Has the nation no bowels of compassion? Has she no champion in her legislative halls?

Pardon me for reverting again to the condition of Union men in East Tennessee. From the time of Adam to the present hour there has never existed upon earth a people more devoted to their Government. They have sacrificed their property, left their wives and little ones, and traveled hundreds of miles in the night (for they dare not travel in daylight) to join the United States army, to aid the Government of their fathers in putting down an unholy rebellion. These have come mostly from the counties bordering upon Kentucky; thousands in the interior, and upon the border of North Carolina and Virginia, would come and join the army, but cannot, because they are hunted like the wolf in the forests. These are they who are lying out in the mountains waiting the arrival of help, and among them, Governor, is your own son, and among the arrested is your son-in-law, Judge PATTERSON. Let an army go into East Tennessee, and the whole Union population capable of bearing arms will flee to it.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The report of Mr. EMERSON W. KEYES, Deputy and Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction, discusses the following questions:

1. What are the means provided for the education of the youth of the State?
2. What return, in the form of practical results, can be shown for the expenditure made?
3. What further provision is demanded to impart greater efficiency to our educational effort?

Under the first head it is stated that the whole number of school districts in the State, reported Sept. 30, 1861, is 11,396, an increase of 14 during the year.

The receipts of the school fund have been $4,395,387 35, and the expenditures $3,841,270 81, an increase of $97,023 86 over the expenditure of the year preceding.

Mr. KEYES answered the second inquiry proposed by showing the improvement in the character of the school-houses in the State. There are now 246 log, 9,718 frame, 971 brick, and 562 stone buildings occupied as school-houses, which is a decrease of 87 in the number of log school-houses, and an increase of 218 in those of frame, brick and stone.

The reported number of children attending the public schools for a series of years, is as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
10 months and over	52,995	64,302	63,810
8 months and less than 10	58,539	60,202	60,351
6 months and less than 8	115,832	117,022	117,145
4 months and less than 6	178,069	181,077	176,136
2 months and less than 4	239,708	237,175	239,814
Less than 2 months	206,390	207,610	215,598
Totals	851,533	867,388	872,854

Some suggestions are made regarding improvements in the manner of keeping roll-books, which would insure greater accuracy in the returns of the number in attendance. Mr. KEYES then alludes to the abuses sometimes practiced in City schools, by allowing corrupt and ambitious men to disburse public moneys; to the advantages which would result from consolidating some of the country districts; to the fact that the proportion of school moneys received by the cities is very much greater this year than under any previous apportionment; to the condition of the Indian schools, twenty-five of which have been in operation at an expense of $4,199 96. Mr. KEYES also hints at the possibility that it may be thought advisable to provide for the education of the children in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at some other institution, in order to avoid paying the interest of the debt incurred by the recent removal of that establishment to its present location, and suggests the Susquehanna Seminary at Binghamton, which will probably soon come into the possession of the State, as an eligible locality. The condition of the Institution for the Blind is also sketched.

With reference to school libraries, it is stated that in the last five years $139,798 10 have been expended in the rural districts, while the number of volumes reported has diminished in the same period from 1,288,070 to 1,206,075; a loss of 81,995 volumes, as a return for the expenditure named. No specific suggestion is made with reference to the proper method of remedying these depredations upon libraries, but it is recommended that the appropriation for them be suspended for the present.

The manner in which the efficiency of the State Normal School might be increased is discussed. Mr. KEYES states that since its establishment the institution has sent forth 1,259 graduates. Beside these, 2,405 students have been connected with the institution for a longer or shorter period, without completing its entire course of study. The whole number who have thus availed themselves of the advantages of the institution is 3,664, of whom not less than ninety-five per cent. have rendered a return to the State in the form of more intelligent and effective service as teachers. The number of students during the present year is 301, of whom 107 are males and 194 are females.

The system of teachers' institutes is warmly commended, and the present system of school supervision is declared to have demonstrated its superiority over that which it has superseded. It is urged that a number of amendments to the school laws should be made; and, in conclusion, the report insists upon the propriety and necessity of providing for the instruction of the children in the schools in the rudimentary principles of military tactics.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

A Complete List of the Military Nominations Now Pending in the Senate.

[Concluded from the Times of Tuesday, Jan. 7.]

REGULAR ARMY—CONTINUED.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

53. Jeremiah P. Schindel, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Childs, promoted. (Co. E.)

55. Byron Kirby, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Rife, promoted. (Company C.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

29. Alonzo A. Cole, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861.

1. Walter Newman, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 30, 1861.

2. Corporal John Jackson, of Company C, Second Infantry, to date from Oct. 31, 1861.

2. Richard R. Crawford, of Connecticut, to date from Nov. 29, 1861.

3. Corporal George McGown, of Company C, Second Infantry, to date from Nov. 29, 1861.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

54. John W. French, at large, to be Second Lieutenant, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Remington, promoted. (Company K.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants.

17. First Sergeant Herman O. Renaldo, of Company I, Sixth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Biddle, promoted. (Company D.)

4. Samuel G. Penney, of Pennsylvania, to date from Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Mears, promoted. (Company A.)

2. William B. Barney, of Iowa, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Emory, promoted. (Company G.)

3. Edward D. Waite, of New-York, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* McMichael, promoted. (Co. I.)

4. John E. Yard, of California, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Forney, promoted. (Company B.)

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Second Lieutenants,

18. Edwin E. Sellers, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Goodwin, promoted. (Company I.)

19. First Sergeant Claude S. Robertson, of Company H, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Butler, promoted. (Company B.)

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Edward C. Boynton, of Mississippi, to date from Sept. 23, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Wood, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

3. John E. Evans, of Maryland, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Nicodemus, appointed Captain in the Twelfth Infantry.

Henry B. Livingston, of New-York, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Brown, resigned.

To be Second Lieutenants.

56. Edward Ellsworth, of Wisconsin, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Brown, promoted.

2. First Sergeant William Fletcher, of Company F, Eighth Infanty, to date from Oct 29, 1861, *vice* Brownell, promoted.

3. Sergeant Charles Bentzoni, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Sergeant Oscar Hagen, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Edward R. Pennington, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 4, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant William J. L. Nicodemus, of the Eleventh Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Carberry Lay, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Frederick Winthrop, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Harry C. Egbert, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 23, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Benjamin C. Card, of Kansas, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Dewey, of Iowa, to date from Sept. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Second Lieutenant Barnard P. Mimmack, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant Bernard P. Mimmack, to date from Sept. 16, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles F. Van Duzer, of New-York, to date from Sept. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

57. Frederick A. Tracy, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Depew, declined.

58. John A. Durilliard, of New-York, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Coates, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Major.

Military-Storekeeper Daniel Chase, of the Ordnance Department, Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captains.

First Lieutenant Alexander Murray, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Asa B. Carey, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Albert M. Powell, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

4. William M. Wherry, of Missouri, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Powell, appointed Captain.

7. Javan B. Irvine, of Minnesota, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Burke, appointed Captain in the Fourteenth Infantry.

To be Second Lieutenants.

59. Sergeant Patrick Meagher, of Company C, Fifth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Clarke, promoted.

60. First Sergeant William Griffin, of Company B, Second Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* De Courcy, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

William C. McCall, of New-Jersey, to date from Sept. 19, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph N. Locke, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 19, 1861, to fill an orignal vacancy.

John J. Coppinger, of New-York, to date from Sept. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Watson, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an orignal vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles H. Ingraham, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Roderic Stone, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. P. E. Burke, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William R. Smedberg, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard P. H. Durkee, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William H. Lawrence, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard F. O'Beirne, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

6. James B. Sinclair, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Stone, appointed Captain.

8. James W. Weir, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Smedberg, appointed Captain.

10. James H. Odlin, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Durkee, appointed Captain.

12. George M. Downey, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Lawrence, appointed Captain.

13. Robert H. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* O'Beirne, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Sergeant James Henton, to date from Oct. 5, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

61. George W. Hoover, of the District of Columbia, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Vanderslice, promoted.

62. Wilberforce W. Lyon, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Collins, promoted.

1. First Sergeant Daniel Loosley, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. First Sergeant Alonzo J. Bellows, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. John F. Ritter, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Charles G. Harker, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. James Curtiss, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

1. Lynde Catlin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Joseph R. Paxton, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Irwin W. Potter, of Wisconsin, to date from Sept. 11, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph A. Potter, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Andrew M. Brown, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Curtiss, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Samuel S. Holbrook, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 13, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

63. Ohio H. Binckley, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Occleston, promoted.

64. Gilbert A. Mallory, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Melbourne, promoted.

2. Robert P. King, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Sergeant James Y. Semple, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. George K. Sanderson, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 31, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Sergeant George H. Burns, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

James Biddle, of Michican, to date from Aug. 5, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis A. Davies, of the Second Artillery, to date from Sept. 27, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George N. Bascom, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis M. Bache, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

3. Patrick Kelly, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

7. James Kelly, of New-York, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

Jacob Kline, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

John Watt, of the District of Columbia, to date from Sept. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. William H. Smyth, of Kansas, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

65. William M. Breese, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ingerton, promoted.

66. First Sergeant John Power, of Company I, First Infantry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Durnin, promoted.

5. First Sergeant Homer H. Clark, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Sergeant William W. Arnold, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

Robert F. Morley, of Pennsylvania, to date from Aug. 9, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles C. Goddard, of Ohio, to date from Sept. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William T. Gentry, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Edward J. Conner, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

4. Second Lieut. William Sweet, of the First Infantry, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. Charles Holmes, of New-Hampshire, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry A. Ellis, of New-York, to date from Nov. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

1. F. E. Crosman, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

11. Robert P. Wilson, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

67. Edward W. Whittemore, of Massachusetts, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Inman, promoted.

69. John S. Knapp, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Winslow, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Major.

William A. Stokes, of Pennsylvania, to date from Sept. 7, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captains.

First Lieut. James W. Forsyth, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William B. Hughes, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Robert B. Hull, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William J. Fetterman, to date from Oct. 25, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. John A. Thompson, of Missouri, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

11. Henry Haymond, of Virginia, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants.

5. Second Lieut. William P. McCleery, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

2. Irwin M. Wallace, of ——, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Hull, appointed Captain.

14. Horace Brown, of Maine, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, *vice* Fetterman, appointed Captain.

To be Second Lieutenants.

68. Daniel W. Benham, of Ohio, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Simons, promoted.

70. Wm. J. Phelps, of ——, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* McCleery, appointed First Lieutenant.

4. Sergeant Major Frederick Phisterer, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

5. Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick H. Brown, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

6. First Sergeant Henry B. Freeman, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

7. First Sergeant Samuel J. Dick, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

8. First Sergeant James P. Galloway, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. First Sergeant Thaddeus Kirtland, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. First Sergeant Joseph McConnell, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be Captains.

5. James B. Mulligan, of New-Jersey, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

8. John Tilson, of Illinois, to date from Oct. 26, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Werner Boeklin, of New-York, to date from Oct. 28, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Thaddeus P. Mott, of New-York, to date from Oct. 29, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Verling K. Hart, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 30, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

James Mooney, of New-York, to date from Nov. 12, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis McIlvaine, of ——, to date from Nov. 18, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Second Lieutenants.

71. Samuel S. Bigger, of Indiana, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Ferguson, promoted.

72. John B. Hayes, of Pennsylvania, to date from Oct. 24, 1861, *vice* Leamy, promoted.

7. Sergeant-Major Charles Berg, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

8. First Sergeant Joseph J. Wagner, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

9. Quartermaster-Sergeant William R. Lowe, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

10. Sergeant Samuel S. Culbertson, to date from Nov. 20, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

REAPPOINTED.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Louis C. Bailey, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 8, 1861, *vice* Welsh, declined.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

George C. Cram, of New-York, to be Captain, May 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lloyd M. Harrison, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry L. Taliaferro, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenant, May 14, 1861, to fill an original vacancy.

REINSTATED.

Capt. Gurden Chapin, of the Seventh Infantry, with his former rank, from April 22, 1861.

III.—ADDITIONAL AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Appointed under the act of August 5, 1861.

COLONEL.

Thomas M. Key, of Ohio, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 19, 1861.

Thomas T. Gantt, of Missouri, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

Major Thomas J. Cram, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Brevet Major-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Sept. 25, 1861.

Major Henry J. Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Daniel H. Rucker, of the Quartermaster's Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Henry F. Clarke, of the Subsistence Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Department, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, to Major-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 28, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

Capt. George Thom, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 16, 1861.

Richard D. Cutts, of the District of Columbia, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army in Missouri, Nov. 16, 1861.

John S. Clark, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles F. Havelock, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 23, 1861.

Joseph C. McKibbin, of California, to Maj-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 29, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Major John N. Macomb, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Daniel P. Woodbury, of the Corps of Engineers, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Rufus Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, to Maj. Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. William B. Hays, of the Second Artillery, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. George W. Getty, of the Fifth Artillery, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Barton S. Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. James A. Hardie, of the Fifth Artillery, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Nelson B. Sweitzer, of the First Cavalry, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Edward McK. Hudson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Albert V. Colburn, of the Adjutant-General's Department, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 28, 1861.

Paul Von Radowitz, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 30, 1861.

Capt. James B. McPherson, of the Corps of Engineers, to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of the Missouri, Nov. 12, 1861.

MAJORS.

Le Grand B. Cannon, of New-York, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 28, 1861.

Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 28, 1861.

William Dorsheimer, of New-York, to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 4, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

William R. Jones, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Sept. 20, 1861.

Herbert Von Hammerstein, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 20, 1861.

Ernest Von Vegesack, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Oct. 28, 1861.

Charles John Von Herrmann, of ——, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Nov. 5, 1861.

Capt. Delavan D. Perkins, of the Fourth Artillery, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 18, 1861.

William H. Ludlow, of ——, to Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Dix,) Nov. 18, 1861.

CAPTAINS.

Richard B. Irwin, of the District of Columbia, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 22, 1861.

Joseph Kirkland, of Illinois, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

Arthur McClellan, of Pennsylvania, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Aug. 26, 1861.

William Jay, of New-York, to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the army of Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 28, 1861.

John R. Howard, of New-York, to Maj.-Gen. Fremont, commanding the army of the West, Sept. 19, 1861. (Since disbanded.)

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 24, 1861.

Robert d'Orleans, of ——, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Sept. 24, 1861.

Martin T. McMahon, of California, to Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Oct. 25, 1861.

Edward A. Raymond, of New-York, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Oct. 30, 1861.

William P. Mason, of Massachusetts, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 12, 1861.

William Scheffler, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Banks,) Nov. 16, 1861.

Gustavus Von Eickstedt, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army, (assigned to duty with Gen. Dix,) Nov. 16, 1861.

Achille M. B. de Villarceau, of ——, to Major-Gen. McClellan, commanding the army of the Potomac, Nov. 23, 1861.

John Hoskin, of ——, to Major-Gen. Halleck, commanding the army of Missouri, Nov. 29, 1861.

IV—APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE CALLED INTO SERVICE UNDER THE ACTS APPROVED JULY 22 AND 24, 1861.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York, to be Major-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. John F. Reynolds, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 20, 1861.

Major William F. Barry, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 20, 1861.

Col. John J. Abercrombie, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Col. John Sedgwick, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Charles F. Smith, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Silas Casey, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Major Lawrence P. Graham, of the Second Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Capt. George G. Meade, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Abram Duryee, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Aug. 31, 1861.

Major Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 2, 1861.

Capt. Alexander McD. McCook, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Oliver O. Howard, of Maine, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Eleazer Paine, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Daniel E. Sickles, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles D. Jameson, of Maine, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Ebenezer Dumont, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Robert H. Milroy, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

William A. Richardson, of Illinois, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles M. Thruston, of Maryland, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Daniel Butterfield, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 7, 1861.

Major Horatio G. Wright, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 14, 1861.

Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, of the Third Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 14, 1861.

Lieut. William Nelson, of the United States Navy, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 16, 1861.

W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 18, 1861.

John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah Territory, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 19, 1861.

Col. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major John G. Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Innis N. Palmer, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Seth Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Major John Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Capt. Winfield S. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 23, 1861.

Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 27, 1861.

Col. Geo. Wright, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Thos. Williams, of the Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Geo. Sykes, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Major Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Wm. H. French, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. Wm. T. H. Brooks, of the Third Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. John M. Brannan, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. John P. Hatch, of the Third Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Capt. David S. Stanley, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Wm. K. Strong, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 28, 1861.

Albin Schœpf, of Maryland, to be Brigadier-General, Sept. 30, 1861.

Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 1, 1861.

Melancthon S. Wade, of Ohio, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 1, 1861.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 11, 1861.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 11, 1861.

Capt. John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Oct. 23, 1861.

Major Christopher C. Augur, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Major Geo. W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Capt. Jesse L. Reno, of the Ordnance Department, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Schuyler Hamilton, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Julius H. Stahel, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 12, 1861.

Capt. John M. Schofield, of the First Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 21, 1861.

Additional Paymaster Thos. J. McKean, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 21, 1861.

Capt. John G. Parke, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-General, Nov. 23, 1861.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of Major.

Charles G. Halpine, of New-York, Sept. 5, 1861.

First Lieut. George C. Strong, of the Ordnance Department, Oct. 1, 1861.

R. M. Copeland, of Massachusetts, Nov. 27, 1861.

Assistant Adjutants-General, with the rank of Captain.

Gustavus Bascom, of New-York, Aug. 20, 1861.

Henry Thrall, of Ohio, Aug. 20, 1861.

William H. Morris, of New-York, Aug. 20, 1861.

John H. Knight, of Delaware, Aug. 20, 1861.

Joseph Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1861.

Tappan Wright, of ——, Aug. 23, 1861.

Jacob R. Freese, of New-Jersey, Aug. 24, 1861.

Charles Mundee, of Kansas, Aug. 24, 1861.

William D. Wilkins, of Michigan, Aug. 27, 1861.

John Murray, of New-York, Aug. 27, 1861.

Robert Chandler, of Wisconsin, Aug. 28, 1861.

John M. Norvell, of Michigan, Aug. 30, 1861.

J. A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Aug. 30, 1861.

George E. Flynt, of New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

Frederick T. Locke, of ——, Sept. 2, 1861.

Frederick Harvey, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 3, 1861.

Charles Stewart, of Maryland, Sept. 11, 1861.

John Hillhouse, N.Y., (since resigned,) Sept. 11, '61.

Louis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Sept. 13, 1861.

Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Sept. 14, 1861.

Sergeant-Major G. Urban, Fifth Cavalry, Sept. 16, '61.

William D. Sedgwick, of ——, Sept. 16, 1861.

Joseph Howland, of New-York, Sept. 16, 1861.

Charles Kingsbury, of Ohio, Sept. 19, 1861.

Henry W. Smith, of Michigan, Sept. 19, 1861.

Edward C. Baird, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 19, 1861.

Frederick D. Sewall, of Maine, Sept. 19, 1861.

E. Sparrow Purdy, of New-York, Sept. 19, 1861.

Charles W. Foster, of Massachusetts, Sept. 19, 1861.

Chas. Candy, of Ohio, (since resigned,) Sept. 21, '61.

Isaac Moses, of New-York, Sept. 25, 1861.

Clarence H. Dyer, of Illinois, Sept. 25, 1861.

John M. Wright, at large, Sept. 25, 1861.

Justus Steinberger, of Washington Territory, Sept. 28, 1861. (Since resigned.)

J. S. Gregory, of Dacotah Territory, Sept. 28, 1861.

Leonard D. H. Currie, Dist. Columbia, Sept. 30, '61.

James M. Wilson, of New-York, Oct. 1, 1861.

J. C. P. Smith, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1861.

Richard T. Auchmuty, of New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.

Thomas J. Newsham, of Illinois, Oct. 3, 1861.

Thomas J. Hoyt, of New-York, Oct. 3, 1861.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Oct. 15, 1861.

Hazard Stevens, Washington Territory, Oct. 16, '61.

William H. Scheater, of ——, Oct. 21, 1861.

Frederick Knefler, of Indiana, Oct. 21, 1861.

Carroll H. Potter, of Massachusetts, Oct. 21, 1861.

James E. Montgomery, of Penn., Oct. 21, 1861.

Nathan Reeve, of Michigan, Oct. 21, 1861.

Theodore Reed, of Illinois, Oct. 24, 1861.

Charles J. Powers, of ——, Nov. 6, 1861.

Daniel McCook, of Kansas, Nov. 9, 1861.

Placidus Ord, of California, Nov. 11, 1861.

Southard Hoffman, of New-York, Nov. 14, 1861.

George D. Kellogg, of Illinois, Nov. 15, 1861.

George A. Hicks, of Massachusetts, Nov. 16, 1861.

John Pound, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

William Von Doehn, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

Andrew C. Kemper, of Ohio, Nov. 16, 1861.

Henry Clay McDowell, of Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1861.

J. H. Hammond, of ——, Nov. 20, 1861.

Sylvanus B. Hance, of ——, Nov. 23, 1861.

John P. Finkelmeier, of New-Jersey, Nov. 26, 1861.

W. P. Prentice, of New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

Henry Z. Curtis, of Iowa, Nov. 26, 1861.

William G. George, of Indiana, Nov. 30, 1861.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

Woolsey R. Hopkins, of New-York, Aug. 5, 1861.

James W. Scott, of Indiana, Aug. 20, 1861.

Samuel Ringwalt, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 22, 1861.

Ingham Coryell, of New-Jersey, Aug. 22, 1861.

Ambrose Thompson, of New-York, Aug. 22, 1861.

C. D. Blanchard, of Oregon, Aug. 28, 1861.

John M. Huntingdon, of California, Aug. 30, 1861.

James C. Slaght, of New-York, Sept. 2, 1861.

G. Nelson Smith, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

G. N. Goulding, of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1861.

Charles D. Robinson, of Wisconsin, Sept. 4, 1861.

J. R. Hollowbush, of Illinois, Sept. 10, 1861.

Oliver Ladew, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Jacob Springstead, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

William E. Morford, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

George A. Flagg, of Illinois, Sept. 10, 1861.

C. W. Leffingwell, of ——, Sept. 10, 1861.

John S. Godfrey, of New-Hampshire, Sept. 10, 1861.

Charles R. Tyler, of Wisconsin, Sept. 10, 1861.

M. Pinner, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Charles D. Schmidt, of New-York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Wm. R. Downing, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 11, 1861.

Paul R. George, of ——, Sept. 12, 1861.

Z. C. Edwards, of Kentucky, Sept. 18, 1861.

Simon B. Brown, of Illinois, Sept. 21, 1861.

Elias Thomasson, of ——, Sept. 27, 1861.

George D. Wise, of Missouri, Sept. 28, 1861.

William Bailhache, of Illinois, Sept. 28, 1861.

Wm. Lilley, of New York, Oct. 16, 1861.

Clement L. West, of Dist. of Columbia, Oct. 31, 1861.

Michael C. Garber, of Indiana, Oct. 31, 1861.

Vincent Phelps, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

Lewis B. Parsons, of Missouri, Oct. 31, 1861.

William A. Hawley, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

George R. Dyer, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

Ralph Plumb, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

Alexander Sympson, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Max Paul Engle, of Maryland, Oct. 31, 1861.

William Painter, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

S. Lockwood Brown, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

F. W. Hurlt, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Henry M. Whittlesey, of Michigan, Oct. 31, 1861.

Charles B. Wagner, of Washington Territory, Oct. 31, 1861.

James Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

Charles T. Wing, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

W. H. Owen, of New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

Thomas O'Brien, of Missouri, Oct. 31, 1861.

D. W. Swigart, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

George W. Lee, of Michigan, Oct. 31, 1861.

J. W. Beazell, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, 1861.

Roeloff Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, Nov. 4, 1861.

Anson Stager, of ——, Nov. 11, 1861.

G. W. Harrison, of ——, Nov. 14, 1861.

Samuel E. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 14, 1861.

Sam'l H. Moer, of Colorado Territory, Nov. 16, 1861.

Daniel Messenger, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

W. J. Kountz, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 16, 1861.

William Cutting, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

Luther H. Peirce, of Maine, Nov. 16, 1861.

John M. Hale, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1861.

Hiram B. Wetherell, of Massachusetts, Nov. 27, 1861.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

H. Jones Brooke, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 20, 1861.

Rich. W. Thompson, of Indiana, Aug. 20, 1861.

Josiah M. Lucas, Dist. of Columbia, Aug. 22, 1861.

Wm. L. Banning, of Minnesota, Aug. 24, 1861.

Samuel Simmon, of ——, Aug. 29, 1861.

Isaac B. Bowdish, of Vermont, Aug. 29, 1861.

John L. Hathaway, of Wisconsin, Sept. 4, 1861.

Egbert T. S. Schenck, of Iowa, Sept. 7, 1861.

Samuel Gamage, of California, Sept. 7, 1861.

James P. Fredericks, of ——, Sept. 7, 1861.

Alex. M. Lloyd, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1861.

Judson W. Sherman, of N. York, (since resigned,) Sept. 7, 1861.

Benjamin P. Walker, of Indiana, Sept. 7, 1861.

John Clark, of Massachusetts, Sept. 7, 1861.

N. J. Sappington, of Maryland, Sept. 7, 1861.

James M. Sanderson, of New-York, Sept. 7, 1861.

Isaac C. Woods, Dist. of Columbia, Sept. 9, 1861.

James M. Tillapaugh, of Wisconsin, Sept. 9, 1861.

W. L. Mallory, of Ohio, Sept. 9, 1861.

George L. Thorndike, of Mass., Sept. 9, 1861.

George S. Roper, of Illinois, Sept. 9, 1861.

Edward S. Earl, of Michigan, Sept. 9, 1861.

Horace R. Wetherill, of Mass., Sept. 9, 1861.

George W. Campbell, of Illinois, Sept. 9, 1861.

Stephen Hoyt, of Missouri, Sept. 16, 1861.

J. D. Williams, of Kentucky, Sept. 18, 1861.

Edward Martindale, of New-Jersey, Sept. 19, 1861.

Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Penn., Sept. 19, 1861.

Elisha D. Brigham, Massachusetts, Sept. 30, 1861.

William Grandin, Dist. of Columbia, Sept. 30, 1861.

Thomas Foster, Jr., of Minnesota, Oct. 28, 1861.

James R. Paul, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

John Fry, of Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1861.

Robert C. Walker, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

John F. Hopkins, of Virginia, Oct. 31, 1861.

Spencer C. Benham, of Illinois, Oct. 31, 1861.

Thomas Gray, of California, Oct. 31, 1861.

William Warfield, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Edwin R. Goodrich, of New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

William B. Lebo, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

William Wilson, of Indiana, Oct. 31, 1861.

Jonathan Renick, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

A. McCann, of ——, Oct. 31, 1861.

Javan B. Salisbury, of New-Jersey, Oct. 31, 1861.

J. M. Mackenzie, of Kentucky, Oct. 31, 1861.

Marvin J. Green, of New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

Lewis G. Huling, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 31, 1861.

Ira B. Gibbs, of Ohio, Oct. 31, 1861.

Andrew J. Butler, of California, Nov. 1, 1861.

James M. Ellis, of Massachusetts, Nov. 14, 1861.

Edgar Beman, of Connecticut, Nov. 14, 1861.

Joseph S. Smith, of Maine, Nov. 14, 1861.

F. E. Berier, of District of Columbia, Nov. 14, 1861.

George H. Wood, of Minnesota, Nov. 16, 1861.

James F. DeWolf, of Rhode Island, Nov. 16, 1861.

W. W. Leland, of New-York, Nov. 16, 1861.

George W. Cummings, of Maine, Nov. 16, 1861.

James G. Fuller, of Massachusetts, Nov. 27, 1861.

To be Brigade Surgeons of Volunteers.

William Brodie, of Michigan, Aug. 3, 1861.

John T. Carpenter, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

A. B. Crosby, of New-Hampshire, Sept. 4, 1861.

William Varian, of Illinois, Sept. 4, 1861.

O. M. Bryan, of Illinois, Sept. 4, 1861.

Tarrant A. Perkins, of Illinois, Sept. 4, 1861.

Thomas H. Bache, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

Jas. D. Strawbridge, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

Josiah Curtis, of Massachusetts, Sept. 4, 1861.

F. N. Burke, of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1861.

D. W. Hartshorn, of Ohio, Sept. 4, 1861.

R. B. McCay, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

William W. Strew, of New-York, Sept. 4, 1861.

John J. Craven, of New-Jersey, Sept. 4, 1861.

Robert L. Stanford, of Tennessee, Sept. 4, 1861.

A. P. Maylert, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1861.

Edwin Bently, of Connecticut, Sept. 4, 1861.

S. L. Herrick, of Michigan, Sept. 4, 1861.

G. C. Blackman, of Ohio, Sept. 14, 1861.

R. B. Bontecou, of New-York, Sept. 14, 1861.

Samuel Everett, of Illinois, Sept. 14, 1861.

J. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, Sept. 14, 1861.

D. W. Bliss, of Michigan, Sept. 21, 1861.

H. P. Stearns, of Connecticut, Sept. 21, 1861.

G. W. Stipp, of Illinois, Sept. 21, 1861.

G. H. Ollyer, of New-York, Sept. 21, 1861.

Alex. N. Dougherty, of New-Jersey, Sept. 30, 1861.

E. C. Franklin, of Missouri, Sept. 30, 1861.

Geo. S. Kemble, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1861.

Geo. H. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, Sept. 30, 1861.

D. W. Hand, of Minnesota, Sept. 30, 1861.

Rufus K. Brown, of New-York, Sept. 30, 1861.

W. G. Lowman, of Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1861.

John T. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1861.

Thos. Antisell, of the Dist. of Columbia, Oct. 2, 1861.

John McNulty, of New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.

Daniel Meeker, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1861.

Gilman Kimball, of Massachusetts, Oct. 2, 1861.

G. S. Palmer, of Maine, Oct. 2, 1861.

J. H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 2, 1861.

W. M. Chambers, of Illinois, Oct. 4, 1861.

J. H. Grove, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 4, 1861.

A. H. Thurston, of New-York, Oct. 5, 1861.

O. A. Judson, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 5, 1861.

T. F. Azpell, of New-York, Oct. 7, 1861.

C. C. Cox, of Maryland, Oct. 7, 1861.

Timothy Haynes, of New-Hampshire, Oct. 7, 1861.

Gabriel Grant, of New-Jersey, Oct. 9, 1861.

C. B. Chapman, of Wisconsin, Oct. 9, 1861.

J. G. Keenon, of Kentucky, Oct. 9, 1861.

W. H. Mussey, of Ohio, Oct. 10, 1861.

C. W. Jones, of Delaware, Oct. 10, 1861.

George Burr, of New-York, Oct. 11, 1861.

Robert Roskoton, of Illinois, Oct. 12, 1861.

George L. Pancoast, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, 1861.

Nathaniel R. Mosely, of New-York, Oct. 17, 1861.

F. H. Gross, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1861.

D. J. McKibbin, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 21, 1861.

Thomas F. Perley, of Maine, Oct. 23, 1861.

Robert Niccolls, of Illinois, Oct. 24, 1861.

M. Goldsmith, of Kentucky, Oct. 30, 1861.

James H. Faris, of Illinois, Oct. 30, 1861.

J. B. Peale, of Pennsylvania, Oct. 30, 1861.

Washington J. Duffee, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 1861.

James Bryan, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 1861.

J. H. Thompson, of New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

R. A. Christian, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 5, 1861.

A. R. Egbert, of New-Jersey, Nov. 5, 1861.

C. F. H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 8, 1861.

William Hayes, of Pennsylvania, Nov. 9, 1861.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

James H. Phinney, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, June 21, 1861.

Columbus S. Stevenson, of Indiana, to be Additional Paymaster, June 1, 1861.

Isaac N. Pumphrey, of ——, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 19, 1861.

William C. Barney, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 22, 1861.

William Smith, of Vermont, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 29, 1861.

William G. Terrell, of Kentucky, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 31, 1861.

Oliver G. Witherill, of Indiana, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 31, 1861.

Martin L. Bundy, of Indiana, to be Additional Paymaster, Aug. 31, 1861.

John A. L. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 4, 1861.

Thomas B. Oakley, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 4, 1861.

Maris Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 4, 1861.

Hoyt Sherman, of Iowa, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Zebina K. Pangborn, of Massachusetts, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Frank M. Etting, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

James W. Schaumberg, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William H. Johnston, of Ohio, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Henry J. Adams, of Kansas, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

James C. Yohn, of Indiana, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Benjamin F. Watson, of Massachusetts, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Nicholas Vedder, of Illinois, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Oliver Holman, of Massachusetts, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William Tillman, of Michigan, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William Larned, of Illinois, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Russell Erritt, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

George F. Emory, of Massachusetts, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William H. Ritter, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

C. R. Saunders, of California, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Thomas B. Burt, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Frank Bridgeman, of Iowa, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Julian O. Mason, of Massachusetts, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

John E. Newell, of New-Jersey, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Ira L. Hewitt, of Texas, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Henry V. Sullivan, of Illinois, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William J. Martin, of New-Mexico, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Rufus Cheney, of Wisconsin, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

John A. Lowry, of Indiana, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Truman G. Wright, of Wisconsin, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Robert S. Webb, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

Alexander B. Williams, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William E. Hoy, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 5, 1861.

William M. Wiley, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 7, 1861.

Alvin Walker, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 10, 1861.

W. C. H. Sherman, of New-York, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 10, 1861.

L. T. Thustin, of Kentucky, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 11, 1861.

Philip Speed, of Kentucky, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 11, 1861.

Richard P. L. Baber, of Ohio, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 12, 1861.

John J. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 19, 1861.

T. T. Worth, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Sept. 19, 1861. (Since resigned.)

John Allison, of Pennsylvania, to be Additional Paymaster, Nov. 1, 1861.

Robert Smythe, of Iowa, to be Additional Paymaster, Nov. 21, 1861.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 10, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg.	88¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	66⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Cou.	89¾	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	42
10,000	do.	89⅜	50	Erie Railway	34⅜
500	Oreg. W.L.½ y'ly	84½	10	do....preferred	56
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg.B.	77	475	do.	56⅜
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp., '47	76	650	do.	56⅜
1,000	Mich. St. 8 ₩ k B.	78	50	do.....b30	57
4,000	Virginia State 6s	49⅜	20	Harlem Railroad	12⅞
15,000	Missouri State 6s.	41⅜	10	do.	13
18,000	do.	41⅜	50	do.	13⅛
20,000	do.....b15	41⅜	100	do.....b30	13¼
1,500	Cal. State 7s	77¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	49⅞
6,000	do.	77½	100	do.....b30	50
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	100	do.....b10	50
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	142	do.....b3	50
3,000	E.R.3d M. Bds.'83	90	40	M. S. & N. I. R.	20¼
5,000	do.....b10	90	100	do.	20¼
14,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	79	50	Clev. & Tol. R....s30	36⅜
3,000	Hud.Riv.S.F.Bds	99	100	do.	36⅜
3,000	M.C. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. S. F. Cv't. Bds.	96	300	do.	36⅜
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 ₩ c.B	93	100	do.....b30	36⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	39¼	200	do.....b30	36⅜
5,000	L. E. & W. 1st B.	75½	200	do.....s15	36⅜
5	Bk. of the S. N. Y.	75	200	do.....b7	36⅜
5	Am. Ex. Bank	79	10	Chic. & R. I. R.	52⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co	96	50	Chic. B. & Q. R.	57⅜
60	do.....s10	96	15	do.	57⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	81⅝	100	do.....b60	58⅜
275	do.	81⅝	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19⅜
100	do.....b3	81⅝	11	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pf.	80⅜
			9	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pf.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	89	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou.	90	250	do.	13⅜
3,000	U. S. 6s, '62.	97	100	Harlem R. Pref.	31⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s. '60	92	160	Mich. Central R.	50⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	350	do.	50⅜
1,000	Di.,L.&W.R.1M.	100	50	Mich. S. & N. I.R.	20⅜
1,000	Clev. & T.S.F.Bs.	79	14	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	42
50	N. Y. Central R.	82¾	140	do.	42⅜
125	do.	82⅜	125	Panama Railroad	112⅜
150	do.....b30	83	125	Ill. Central R.Scrip	63
150	do.	82⅝	50	do.	63⅜
250	Pac. Mail Stp. Co	97¼	50	Gal. & Chi. R.....s10	67
15	Erie Railway	34⅜	150	do.....b10	68
27	do.	34⅞	250	do.	68
350	do.	35	50	do.....s10	68
350	do.....b60	35⅜	400	Clev. & Tol.	37⅜
50	Erie R. Pref.	57	100	do.....s30	37⅜
250	do.....b30	57¼	1800	do.	37⅜
100	do.....b10	57⅜	40	Chi. & R. I. R.	53⅜
150	do.	57½	200	do.	53⅜

FRIDAY, Jan. 10—P. M.

The speculation in Gold and Exchange on London gave way this forenoon ½@¾ ₩ cent. from yesterday's quotation, and the upward movement appeared to be checked, for the present at least. It is rumored on the Street that some of the Money-lenders at Bank have called in some of their loans upon Gold, having discovered that they were not promoting their own credit by stimulating the speculation in Gold so soon after their own suspension of payments in Gold. We have not verified the particular instances in which this check has been applied, but it is sufficient to know that the eagerness to buy Gold, to-day, is much less marked than yesterday, and that first-class drawers on London were ready to meet the demand at 114½ ₩ cent. Gold leaves off 103¾@104¼ ₩ cent. The market for Money is becoming more settled, and the rates to the Brokers easy, at 6@7 ₩ cent. There is no complaint to-day of the non-receipt of United States Treasury Notes by the few Banks that undertook, very hastily and inconsiderately, last week, to discredit this Currency. An inquiry was sent round to-day to ascertain the amount of United States Notes held by each Bank, so as to enable the Assistant Treasurer to make another call upon the Associated Banks on the $50,000,000 Loan of Nov. 16, payable in these Notes. The precise result is not yet known, but the aggregate of $4,000,000, or something less, is probable, while the amount required to pay in 10 ₩ cent. on the New-York portion of the negotiation of the 16th November is $3,500,000. That the City of New-York should hold less than one-tenth of the present issue of United States Notes may excite surprise, but the fact is a practical commentary upon the course of a few of our Bank people, last week, to discredit this Circulation immediately after the general suspension upon their own liabilities. In reference to the recent upward movement in Gold, it may be remarked that the City Banks have probably discovered that the effect of any considerable premium would be to drive in their own Circulation, which *must* be paid in Gold, if peremptorily demanded, under the penalty of a protest upon the Notes, and an application to the Bank Department to foreclose on the securities pledged for their redemption. Hence it becomes their interest to discourage the speculation, rather than to forfeit it by lending Money to the Brokers engaged in the movement.

The Stock Exchange took a more decided upward turn to-day than at any time since the suspension of the Banks. The excitement at one time this afternoon, exceeded anything witnessed for some months past, not alone in the rapidity of the advance but in the general eagerness to buy. The key note to the market appeared to be sounded early in the day by the buyers of New-York Central, influenced in part by the very large earnings of the Road reported for December, and in part also by the controling influence of this Stock upon the general Share list. The earnings in question are informally reported from Albany at $850,000 as against $520,000 same month last year. The rumor also runs that the Erie line shows a corresponding gain. The two Stocks took the lead and rose 1½@1¾ ₩ cent. on the best sales of Thursday. The Preference Shares of the Erie Company advanced in like proportion, and Hudson, Harlem and most of the Western Roads followed. Another feature in the day's market was a further rise in Government Stocks to 89 for the registered 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, at which $125,000 sold this afternoon, and 90½ for the Coupons. The Railway mortgages were even ahead of the Shares and of Governments, the rise since yesterday ranging 1@2½ ₩ cent. without bringing forward sellers. Par was again bid for the first mortgage of the Galena and Chicago Company, which secures the easy extension of the $260,000 of this mortgage falling due on 1st of February, and advanced the Shares from 66½ yesterday to 68¾ this afternoon, ex-dividend. The understanding is that under the extension of the Mortgage Bonds due in February at par the Company will be enabled with ease to divide its net earnings half-yearly at the rate of at least 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum—like the New-York Central—in place of 5 ₩ cent once a year. The other Western Roads closed with much buoyancy. The following were about the latest transactions:

New-York Central	82⅞	M. Central	50⅜
Erie	35⅛	Illinois Central	63⅜
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Pacific	97⅜
Galena	68⅜	Panama	112⅜
Toledo	37⅜	Missouris	42
M. Guaranteed	42⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	90⅜
M. Southern	21	Rock Island	53⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	88	American Exchange	78
Merchants	80	Metropolitan	79
Mechanics'	80	Shoe and Leather	80
Phœnix	87	Continental	70
State of New-York	71	St. Nicholas	70½
Commerce	74	Importers & Traders	94
Broadway	92		

The rise on the Railway Mortgages is 1@2½ ₩ cent. on Eries and ½@1½ on other descriptions, and as much as 3 ₩ cent, on the plain 6 ₩ cents. of the New-York Central.

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96½	Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. As. Bs.	61½
N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64	101	Northern Ia. firsts	86½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103	N. Ia. Goshen Line. '68	84
N.Y. Cen. sev's,con.'76	103	M. S. & N.Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	82½
Erie firsts, '68	105	Ill Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	89
Erie seconds, ext., '64	98	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	77
Erie seconds, '79	98	T.H.&A. sec'ds, 8 ₩ c.'70	35½
Erie thirds, '83	90	La C. & M. L. G. B.	15
Erie fourths, '80	79	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	83
Erie fifths, 88	72½	Chi. & N. W firsts.2d s.	39
Hudson firsts, '69	106½	Chi. & N. W. seconds.	12½
Hudson seconds, s. f.'85	98	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	105½
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson convert. '67	68½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem firsts, '69-73	99	Chi. & R. I. firsts, ex.in.	98
Harlem seconds, '64	94½	L. E. & Wabash firsts	75½
Harlem thirds, '68	72	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds.	50
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	92	Del. Lac. & West. firsts	98
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c.'82	96	Del. Lac. & West. seconds	89
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	93	Lack. & West. bonds	92
Mich So. 7 ₩ cent. firsts	84½	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	79

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Jan. 9

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,562,363	$2,565,113	$640,513
Thrown on market	1,257,761	1,016,142	994,499

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value
Mf. of Wool	756	$251,245	344	$109,706	152	$48,909
Mf. of Cot'n	532	96,373	71	11,852	1,099	204,163
Mf. of Silk	94	83,039	24	30,116	154	180,624
Mf. of Flax	182	31,664	4	2,068	188	47,141
Miscellan's	64	24,134	3	316	104	27,207
Total	1,628	$486,455	446	$154,058	1,697	$508,044
		154,058				486,455
Total entered		$640,513	Total marketed			$994,499

The Relief Fire Insurance Co.'s semi-annual dividend is 6 ₩ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been, 7 bbls. Ashes, 10,620 bbls. Flour, 2,052 bbls. and 97 bags Corn Meal, 325 bushels Rye, 870 bushels Oats, 1,660 bushels Malt, 5,018 pkgs. Provisions, 663 bbls. Whisky.

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal. We quote Middling at 35¼c.@36¼c. ₩ ℔. 79 bales Sea Island were sold by auction to-day for Government account, at 56¼c.@63c, for selected, and 18c.@27c. for refuse, ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails, to-day, for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour; prices of which are quite firm. The reported sales since our last have been 16,700 bbls., including superfine State $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@$5 60
Extra State	5 78	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in demand at steady rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 85@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 55; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ₩ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite stiffly held, to-day, but is not active, as shippers are reluctant to pay asking prices; sales 52,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Amber do. at $1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Iowa, at $1 35½; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 33; Racine Spring on private terms; Chicago Spring, at $1 30, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, being held above the views of buyers; sales 47,500 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Canadian at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41½c.@42½c.; State at 42c.@43c., and Jersey at 41c.@42c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in good demand at 81c.@84c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales 13,000 bushels. Barley continues quiet, yet steady. Sales 5,100 bushels, including Canada, at 78c.; State at 75c.@80c. ₩ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request at full prices; sales, 2,350 bbls., at $11 75@$12 25 for Mess; $13@$14 for Prime Mess; $8@$9 25 for Prime, and $10@$10 25 for Sour Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 3⅞c.@4¾c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues in good request at former prices; sales 1,150 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is unaltered, sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 400 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for new repacked Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ₩ bbl.; Butter rules quiet at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is selling at 5¼c.@7¼c. ₩ ℔.

SEEDS—A moderate demand prevails for Clover to-day, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased in Boston, to a limited extent, at $2 45 ₩ bush. 250 bags Canary Seed changed hands at $2 37½@$2 56¼. Holders are now asking much higher rates. No important movements in Rough Flax or Timothy.

SPICES—The speculative inquiry continues; to-day sales were made of a small lot of Nutmegs at 75c.—the quotations being 75c.@80c.; 10,000 mats Cassia at 35c.; 950 bags Pepper at 19¼c.; and 1,000 bags Pimento at 14¾c.@14¾c., all cash, ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day; sales 304 hhds. Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 7¾c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The offerings of Kentucky are mostly nondescript, and there is very little doing. Spanish Leaf firm. Seed leaf rather quiet. Sales 73 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¼c.@14½c.; 64 bales Havana, on private terms; 129 bales Yara, on private terms; 117 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@12½c.

WHISKY—Continues in active request, and prices have again advanced. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls. at 27c.@28c., closing at 27c.@27¼c., and 100 hhds. Drudge at 27¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shipowners. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d. @ 3s. and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. Petroleum, (300 bbls.,) 8s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@37s. 6d.; and by steamer at 80s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s., and by steamer at 90s. Tallow, 30s., and by foreign vessel, at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d. @ 10½d. ₩ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₩ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. [illegible]; Hops, ¾d. ₩ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, [illegible] Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and Provisions, at 35s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ₩ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ₩ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Othello.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Cairo announces that the great Mississippi Expedition was in readiness to leave on Thursday, but was delayed in consequence of a dense fog upon the river. Yesterday, however, the fog raised, and at last advices the expedition was expected to start immediately. The steamers and gunboats were ready, and the troops and stores were all on board, and a part of the forces had already proceeded to some point down the river. We may look for stirring news from the West in a day or two.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, received by way of Cairo, reaffirms the statement that Biloxi, on the mainland of Mississippi, has been taken possession of by our troops at Ship Island. It appears that a rebel force was stationed there, which was captured, together with the cannon. The dispatch intimates that the place is to be held permanently by the National forces.

A report reaches us from Romney, that the rebel General Jackson, who recently disappeared from the vicinity of Hancock, has made his appearance before that town, with the intention of attacking Gen. Kelly's command. No fears are entertained as to the result.

By the arrival of the steam-transport *Oriental*, we have advices from Port Royal to the morning of the 6th inst. Nothing of special importance had occurred since the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*. Gen. Stevens still held his position at Port Royal Ferry without serious interference from the enemy, and was waiting for reinforcements to enable him to advance further on the mainland—probably to attack the rebel batteries at the railroad. A slight skirmish took place on the 5th, in which seven of the enemy were captured and marched to Beaufort, where they were provided with safe quarters and plenty to eat. Gen. Sherman's force had received reinforcements numbering 3,500 men, and was making preparations for more serious operations. Three thousand of his troops had been sent to Tybee Island, where work on the intrenchments was still proceeding. Fort Pulaski continued to expend shot and shell in the vain attempt to delay operations. Only one man, however, has yet been struck. Two schooners of heavy tonnage were loading at Hilton Head with Sea Island cotton, and were expected to sail soon for this port. Our correspondents give a more detailed narrative of the recent battle at Port Royal Ferry, from which it will be seen that the affair was one of considerable magnitude, and was even more disastrous to the enemy than at first supposed.

The Government sale of Sea Island Cotton, confiscated by the National forces in South Carolina, was made yesterday. There were, in all, seventy-three bales sold, weighing about 25,700 pounds. The prices paid varied from 63½ cents for the ginned, down to 18 cents for unginned. The total proceeds of the sale were $14,231 12

Col. Jennison is still operating in his peculiar style in Johnson County, Mo. A part of his regiment recently visited Holden, and made a descent upon the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned a short time ago. The houses of the most prominent rebels engaged in that affair were burned—among them that of Vard Cockerell, the Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, a Methodist class-leader. Cockerell has fled to Price's camp.

A correspondent of the Woodstock (Ill.) *Sentinel* states that Gen. Pope telegraphed twice to St. Louis for permission to attack Gen. Price, after he had bagged those prisoners at Milford, but that it was refused him.

Two and a half million dollars have just been placed to the credit of the Chief Quartermaster in St. Louis. Holders of claims for work done by Gen. Fremont's orders begin to take heart, as this sum is not needed for immediate expenditures.

The St. Louis *Republican* reviews Gen. Hunter's course since he has taken command in Kansas with much severity, charging him with having sanctioned the outrages perpetrated by Col. Jennison in Jackson and Cass Counties, where seventy farm-houses, some of them the homes of Union men, have been destroyed.

Green River, Ky., has been greatly swollen by the recent rains, and the Louisville *Journal* is informed that the temporary bridge erected over the stream by Col. Willich's regiment, has been greatly damaged. and that a porton of the pontoon bridge in the vicinity of Camp Wood has been swept away. The river was at its greatest height on Sunday, at which time the damage alluded to was sustained.

FROM EUROPE.

We are in receipt of our foreign mails by the steamship *Canada*. Our Paris correspondent writes that up to the 27th ult., the excitement on the *Trent* case was as high as ever, and everywhere it was the *grosse affaire*. The Emperor Napoleon is so firmly convinced of the necessity to him of English alliance, that he will follow the lead of England in regard to American affairs, even at the risk of a breach with this country. Nevertheless a pamphlet, entitled *Cannoneers! to Your Guns!* had been published, which took strong ground for the North as against England. Probably the Emperor permitted the pamphlet to go out as a feeler of public sentiment, which he will not be slow to follow.

From London our correspondent writes that the war party had done its worst, and that the fever was rapidly subsiding. America, he says, can have peace at the price of Mason and Slidell. The *Nashville* was still at Southampton, but the British Government had forbidden her to arm. Our correspondent believed that Yancey was drafting a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, to be presented to Earl Russell on the first formal reception of the Confederate Commissioners. The Secessionists were as if in Elysium over their prospects. They will be sadly disappointed when they behold the faces of their chieftains, Slidell and Mason. The London *Economist* says that Mr. Lincoln is in a terrible predicament, with England before him, and the mob behind him.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves, and in favor of employing homœopathic physicians in the army. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, made a personal explanation, in which he denied the truth of certain statements made in the New-York *Herald*. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had accepted the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him by the Government. The Secretary of State was called upon for a list of all the Consuls. The reports of the Judiciary Committee, in favor of the expulsion of Waldo P. Johnson and Trusten Polk, Senators from Missouri, were taken up and unanimously adopted. A copy of the resolutions for their expulsion was ordered to be sent to the Governor of Missouri. The bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia, relating especially to the incarceration of fugitive slaves, was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill providing for the construction of mail-clad gunboats was not considered—an answer from the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution adopted on Thursday being waited for. The case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, appointed in place of Col. Baker, was taken up, and after considerable debate, it was decided that his credentials must go to the Judiciary Committee before he could be admitted to a seat—only eleven Senators opposing such action. The bill for the organization of the Signal Department of the army was passed. The bill relating to the appointment of Sutlers in the army was then taken up, and debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, a letter was received from the Secretary of War, in which he states that measures had been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff, but that it would be incompatible with the public interest to disclose the nature of those measures at present. The letter was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. A resolution was adopted, making inquiries relative to the Paymasters in the Army. The civil appropriation bill was considered, and a debate took place on the proposed appropriation for printing Treasury Notes. It was charged that the American Bank Note Company had been favored, to the exclusion of other competent contractors, and that fair competition had not been permitted. The appropriation was stricken out, and the bill was reported to the House for final action. Here, however, the debate was further continued, and the bill was not disposed of. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate did no business and adjourned until Monday.

In the Assembly, the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was presented. Preliminary notice of several bills was given—among them, one to amend the act relating to contracts in this City. A bill was introduced to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Express Company; another to regulate the dividends of Fire Insurance Companies, and another to restrict the action of promissory notes of Mutual Insurance Companies. The resolution of inquiry respecting the public printing was called up, and Mr. Pierce proceeded to show where frauds had been committed. After some other business of minor importance, the Assembly also adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Executive Committee to prepare for a mass meeting of all who sympathize with the alleged grievances of Gen. Sigel, met yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall, and reported rapid progress. Lists of officers for the meeting were prepared, and the names of guests and speakers canvassed. Everything promises that the demonstration will be an imposing one.

The German Central Republican Committee met last evening at their headquarters in the Steuben House, and reorganized for the year by electing Andreas Willmann President, Messrs. Bruggmann and Steinbrenner Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Erbe and Wermerskirch Secretaries, and Dr. Naumann Treasurer. The resignation of Gen. Sigel was alluded to during the session with much feeling. The Standing Committees will be appointed at the next regular meeting.

Col. John Pegram, the Confederate commander who was taken prisoner, with his command, last Summer, in Western Virginia, and has since been confined in Fort Warren, arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday, and passed through to Washington, whither he goes to endeavor to effect some arrangement with the Government whereby he can be enabled to exchange himself for some National officer of equal rank among the prisoners at Richmond. If successful in the matter he expects to start for Richmond, *viâ* Old Point, in a day or two.

A Mrs. Ingersoll, who went to Charleston recently, by way of Fortress Monroe, to take some clothing to her son, who is a prisoner, and donations to others from Michigan who are confined there, publishes a card in the Detroit *Free Press*, stating that she was everywhere treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. Gen. Ripley alone displayed rudeness toward her.

The United States gunboat *Ino*, which left Boston some months since to make a cruise near the equator, returned to that port on Thursday.

A libel has issued against the hermaphrodite brig *A. B. Cook*, Capt. Perkins, now at Holmes' Hole, on the ground that she has been giving aid and comfort to the rebels. The brig sailed from Elizabethport, N. J., some time since, with a cargo of coal for St. Thomas, at which port the coal was put on board the privateer *Sumter*, which had come into that harbor to secure a supply of fuel. Since that transaction the brig has taken a load of salt at a port in the West Indies, and is now in charge of the United States authorities. She is owned principally by Geo. W. Simpson, of New-York, Humphrey Devereaux, of Salem, and Talbot Smith and Alanco Cook, of Cherryfield, Maine.

Gen. Bulter and Staff reviewed the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment at Hartford, on Wednesday, and then went to Hanover to inspect the forces there.

The St. Louis papers publish the finding of a Court-Martial in the case of Edward M. Mabie, charged with having visited the rebel States with the intention of furthering designs hostile to the Government, and of having declared it to be his purpose to take command of a rebel privateer. He was found guilty on both charges, and the sentence finally passed was that he should pay a fine of $1,000, or be held as a prisoner until the close of the war.

There was unusual buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further rise of 1½@2 ℔ cent. in prices, both on the Share list and on the Railway mortgages. The National Stocks rose 1 ℔ cent. Exchange on London fell off to 114½, and Gold to 103¾@104½ ℔ cent.

Shipping brands of Flour were in good request yesterday, at full prices. Wheat was in moderate demand at steady rates. Corn was a shade firmer but less active. Rye attracted more attention. Oats were cheaper. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Fruit, Spices, Fire Crackers, Olive Oil, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Cotton was quiet; the Sea Island sold at auction, on Government account, brought very high prices. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Octoroon and the Rights of Authorship.—Mr. Dion Bourcicault recovered a verdict of $500 in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, against Messrs. Fox & Lingard, of the New Bowery Theatre, for violation of his copyright of the play of "The Octoroon." Mr. Bourcicault's recent performances have not been such of late as to raise a peculiarly affectionate feeling toward him in the hearts of the public of New-York. It has been thought that one who had been so treated as he was here, might have been a little less quick to expose the Stars and Stripes to insult, and to exalt the Stars and Bars to honor. Perhaps, however, we should have asked too much in expecting him to refrain from any course which, under the pressure of public excitement, would aid in filling his boxes by reason of any such sentiment as gratitude to audiences of the past, now three thousand miles away from him.

But Mr. Bourcicault has his verdict. The far greater question of the right of the author to the product of his brain, was in question, and no petty spite against him should prevent us all from rejoicing at anything which shall aid in giving a favorable determination to questions of that character. It remains to be seen whether there will be an appeal, and if so, whether the verdict will be sustained.

England on a Peace Footing.

There has been enough of doubt in the attitude of the British Government to create a very natural anxiety to learn with what reception the news of the surrender of the *Trent* captives will meet in England. The impression that the mother country seeks a quarrel with her over-grown child, has taken deep root in the American mind; and if the search of the West India packet was not the cause of a justifiable anger, and the resentment appropriate to national honor grossly outraged, but rather the signal for the explosion of a politic passion and the pretext of a war, for which a pretext only was wanting, we may reasonably watch with solicitude the effect of our unexpected moderation. If the wrath of John Bull was genuine, our prompt concession must not only extinguish it, but excite the regret always realized by the generous when they have been guilty of hasty injustice. If not genuine, the American amend will be received grudgingly and scrutinized critically and disdainfully, and other causes of discord will not long be wanting.

These doubts will not probably be settled before the close of next week. The dispatch of Mr. Seward left by the steamer of Dec. 28. Unless Lord Lyons forwarded some distinct intimation of the forthcoming answer by the packet which sailed on the 25th, it would not be possible, at this season, for the news to reach Queenstown before the 5th of January, just too late for the *Africa*, which, leaving Liverpool on the 4th, would, though stopping at Cork on the 5th, bring nothing beyond the fact of the peace-bearing steamer having reached the Irish coast. To the packet which sails from England on Jan. 8, we may therefore look for a partial solution of our doubts; and that packet cannot be expected off Cape Race before Wednesday or Thursday. To that time our impatience and anxiety must be curbed.

Meanwhile, the ample files of English papers brought by the *Canada* enable us to foregather something of the lagging intelligence. It is evident above all that England desires peace. So powerful and influential have been the popular demonstrations against war, that even the rancorous Tories, and the Palmerston set—even more Toryish and more hostile than Lord Derby himself—no longer dare to insist upon instant war, without the exhaustion of every pacific agency. When the Liberal Presses, led by the London *News*, first propounded arbitration as the proper sequence of a refusal on the part of the American Government to deliver up its prisoners, the Palmerston organs denounced the idea clamorously; represented the question as admitting of no such reference; and insisted upon the immediate inauguration of war upon the departure of Lord Lyons from Washington. But since that the drift of public opinion has been too strong in the opposite direction, not to carry these journals with it. The London *Times*, hitherto the noisiest in its abuse of the arbitration alternative in any circumstances, now has no stronger objection than that it is not time to broach the plan, and that it must originate with the United States. When proffered, it engages that the Ministry will give it fair consideration. The amendment in this instance is extremely significant. A month ago, the American Navy was to be swept from the seas within thirty days after the British Ambassador should turn his back on Washington, and before the close of February the ports of the South were to be opened, and those of the North blockaded. From a temper so peremptory to one so conciliatory the distance is great; and it proves not that the malignity of such statesmen as the Premier, and such prints as the *Times*, is in any way moderated, but that the outburst of popular passion they had deliberately and artfully provoked has already subsided; and it is in vain for the Government to persist in having matters on a war footing, when the public opinion is on a footing of peace. When the news of the release of the captives shall arrive in England, it will fall upon ground happily prepared. It will be a message of peace to a people eagerly desiring it. And having so recently experienced the rigors of the successive hot and cold stages of the war fever, and having so unexpectedly escaped a conflict that seemed inevitable, we may be sure it will be no light matter which will again bring the British public a second time to the point of challenging a war with America. And we shall play our part with anything but dignity or wisdom if in view of the pacific dispositions of the parent country we be not doubly careful to refrain from all irritating acts, and doubly zealous in urging our internal struggle to a successful close. For the necessary incidents of this internal struggle are fraught with constant occasions for a foreign war.

Physiological Theory of Bull Run.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Jan. 8 gives the following novel theory of the panic at Bull Run:

> "There is an important physiological fact to be recollected, also, in connection with this subject. For men to fight well and long, they must not have before undergone fatigue and loss of rest. If an army is required to rise early and march several hours, it is a physical impossibility for them to exhibit, for any length of time, the proper nerve on the field. *On the morning of Manassas the Federal army were required to rise at 3 o'clock, after a fatiguing previous day, and to march a full day's journey before reaching the battle field. They fought pretty well until nature became overtaxed*, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, just twelve hours after they had risen from sleep, *they took that panic which has brought upon them so much ridicule, and which has excited so much disgust among all intelligent men, except the more observant of our physiologists.* The case was very much the same at Bethel. The panic into which they fell is only to be accounted for on physiological principles."

This is all very well; there is not lacking some sense, even in the physiological speculations of the Secessionist journal. But in the meantime what becomes of the doctrine of Southern invincibility and Yankee cowardice, if this leveling process is to be permitted? It appears that "the more observant physiologists" of the secession persuasion are not so sure that Bull Run is to be interpreted as an evidence of a lack of courage on the part of Northern soldiers. There have been events since then that have made "the more observant physiologists" very numerous at the South. But, meantime, Jeff. Davis should keep a sharp eye on this Richmond *savan*. He is a dangerous customer with his "physiological principles."

Loyalty in Maryland.

On Wednesday, the new Governor of Maryland, who succeeds the loyal and faithful Gov. Hicks, delivered an inaugural address to the Legislature, which had convened in regular session. Gov. Bradford is a worthy successor to the late occupant of the Gubernatorial chair; and now that he has a Legislature to aid him which has a working majority of Unionists in both of its branches, we may expect that Maryland will put itself right on the record and right in its official action. The State will thereby relieve the National Government of one of its most difficult and embarrassing duties, and at once substitute civil for martial law in all parts of the State.

Gov. Bradford opens his inaugural by refering to the emphasis with which Maryland spoke for the Union and the Constitution in his election, and says that the people of the State are united in this cause with an ardor and unanimity never before witnessed. He shows the impossibility of Maryland's secession without her destruction, and adverts to the calamities that have already overtaken her owing to the war. He refers to the recent insolent message of the Governor of Virginia, in which that functionary indulged in lamentations over the condition of Maryland, and promised his aid in "delivering her people from the tyranny that now oppresses them,"—to which Gov. Bradford facetiously replies:

> "Well informed as we are of the regions wherein tyranny has been busiest with its oppressions for the last nine months—notorious as is to every one the condition at this moment of the people on the opposite side of the Potomac—the derision which the affected commisseration excites effectually precludes the more serious notice of it. We shall doubtless have ample time to realize the value of the proposed deliverance whilst secession is shifting its 'fighting line' from the Potomac to the Susquehannah."

The Governor then enters into a long and somewhat loose and illogical argument on the Slavery question, which it would have been more creditable to his intellect and his loyalty if he had omitted. He and all others must understand distinctly that while it is not the object of the war forcibly to destroy Slavery, or the purpose of the Government to issue edicts of emancipation, neither is it the design of the war or the Government to operate with any special design for the salvation of Slavery. So far as the States in revolt are concerned, the Government must carry on the war and Slavery must take care of itself. So far as the other States are concerned, there will be no unconstitutional interference. The truth is, that a faction in the Border Slave States have arrogated rather too much importance, and for the slave interest a good deal too much consideration under the circumstances. The power of secession, and the present condition of affairs, is owing in great measure to the timidity and pusillanimity of the Unionists in these States; and the slaveholding interest certainly did not stand forth so prominently for the Union that it can demand that the course of the war shall now be turned for its sake. Had Maryland, at the beginning of last year proclaimed her determination to uphold the Union as firmly as did her sister State of Pennsylvania, rebellion would never have assumed its present proportions. It is the Free States who have contributed the men in this war; it is they who bear the weighty burdens; and Maryland certainly cannot, from her antecedents, claim to dictate their line of policy.

The Governor makes a good suggestion in regard to the treatment of the unscrupulous and inveterate secession element in the State:

> "All experience has proved that forcible resistance to established authority, whether in the shape of a tumultuous mob or an organized rebellion, to be successfully resisted must be promptly and vigorously met, and that to dally with it at all is a dangerous experiment.
>
> Our ancestors manifested their appreciation of this principle when they passed [illegible] act of February session, 1777, entitled 'An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism.' And whilst all its provisions may not be applicable at this day, it may at least furnish serviceable suggestions, as well as call to our attention the manner in which the men of the Revolution dealt with such offences.
>
> And if, in the language of that act, 'dangerous consequences were apprehended from a delay of effectual measures,' against the toryism or treason of that day, when such offences went skulking from one hiding-place to another, how much greater the danger to be apprehended now, when they hold their head aloft and openly avow their sympathy with a public enemy?"

It is pleasing and cheering to find such language and such propositions from Maryland. In the early part of last Summer, when the secession eruption broke out in Baltimore and other parts of the State, it seemed nearly as far gone in disloyalty as Virginia or Tennessee were at that epoch. The result of vigorous measures and vigorous action in that State furnish a most instructive indication of what will be the ultimate result of the employment of the same measures to the States still in revolt.

Privateering a Failure.—There has been a long lull in privateering. The piratical act of the *Nashville* is the last thing of the kind, and that was an affair as profitless to Jeff. Davis as it was dastardly. The *Sumter*, instead of being the terror of the seas, which she was for a week or two, is now reduced to being the skulk of the West India Isles. It is all she can do to keep out of the way of her pursuers. The small pirate craft which for a while pounced out with impunity from Bull's Bay, Savannah, the Gulf Coast, or the North Carolina sounds, and seized our unsuspecting traders as they passed by, have all been quiet lately. They are neither able to get out from their dens nor to get in again, and are leisurely rotting by the Southern docks; while those who manned them have become disheartened and disgusted at their ill-luck. That fearful Confederate fleet, which has been anchored in James River for half a year, waiting for a chance to run out and devour Northern ships, must be nearly sunk with its weight of barnacles, and the jolly tars who man it must be lean with waiting. The pirate steamboats which Jeff. Davis commissioned to prey on the commerce of the inland rivers, the Tennessee and the Mississippi, have captured, in the gross, one scow. In fact, it must be acknowledged all round, that Confederate privateering is not much of a success. If the *Sumter* and the *Nashville* were nabbed—and it is not creditable to us that they have not been nabbed—the whole system of Confederate piracy might be considered as effectually disposed of. The ravages of the privateers in the Mediterranean, the China Seas, and the Pacific, have thus far existed only as dark and ominous prophecies in rebel newspapers.

Jeff. Davis and Toombs, and L. P. Walker, who at first built so much on the success of their great scheme of privateering, must be somewhat disappointed at the present dull and unsatisfactory state of the business. In April last it was feared that buccaneering on the high seas was going to assume somewhat of its ancient proportions, and the rebels had all sorts of visions of argosies, rich with the spoils of the world, being brought daily into their ports. All the devilish lusts of the pirates of all the earth were appealed to, to bring them to the aid of the rebels. For a short while, various small successes kept up their spirits; but now for a long time past they have had neither successes nor spirits, and there is no better times for them in prospect.

The Herald Appreciated in Europe.

Some of the English newspapers have at last begun to perceive the true character of the New-York *Herald*. That it was vulgar, indecent, mendacious, and, above all, ridiculous, they found out long ago; for eyes, and common decency, and common sense were all that were required to make that discovery. But the moral *status* of the paper, the place which it holds in the estimation of the community, its own readers included, they have only just begun to apprehend. The notion is at last dawning upon their minds that such a monstrous and absurd performance as daily issues from the *Herald* office, cannot possibly have any influence with creatures of a higher grade of intelligence than gorillas, or be justly regarded as expressing the sentiment of human beings who have sufficient coherence of thought and consistency of action to be allowed to remain on the outside of a lunatic asylum. Seeing this, they yet stand puzzled over the facts that this queer paper has a considerable circulation, and that it is regarded as the cause of certain effects—always evil, be it observed. At their puzzlement out comes the mountebank's trumpet, and we hear the long and well-known blast, followed by the query, "Who then can doubt the tremendous influence of the *Herald*?" A query, indeed, sufficiently impudent and ridiculous to excite a stare and a laugh on this side of the water, where the querist is well known, and which would be entirely unworthy of serious notice, were it not for the uninformed people upon whom it might possibly impose abroad.

It is pardonable, therefore, to be at the trouble of explaining to them that while the *Herald's* circulation does not increase as its influence diminishes. For every new reader, who before only suspected how absurd and inconsistent—consistent only in folly and wickedness—that paper is, then knows it of his own knowledge. The *Herald*, he finds, is published as the exponent of the opinions of no part of the public, of no individual, not even its own editor. Its sole purpose is to make itself talked about, and consequently sought, in the City of New-York, between seven o'clock in the morning and noon of each day. This it regards as the highest aim of journalism; and to attain this end it will take any side of any question, support or denounce any public man, flatter or slander any private person, and print any story, as well if it be true and decent, as if it be false and indecent, from the first chapter of Genesis to the report of a dance in the lowest den of infamy. Nothing is either too bad or too good for its columns. The question of good or bad does not come up for it. In the qualities which go to the editing of it, the moral sense is not included. It may tell the truth, though its habit is quite contrary; it may express the opinion of respectable and sensible people, though it generally does not. But it has not even the negative merit of being always false and always bad; for then, like a finger-post known to be turned the wrong way, it might serve as a guide, by pointing out the course which must not be taken. But were it even thus consistent, it would impair its resources; and were it to become honest and decent, utter ruin would fall upon it, from the certain loss of its peculiar character and its peculiar circulation.

For no one buys the *Herald* to believe in it, or to be guided by it. Every man who has brains enough to know anything, knows that it is unprincipled on principle, and has been so from its very beginning; but what has that to do with his spending two cents daily until he becomes disgusted with its heterogeneous mess of scandal, gossip, rumors, and news? And what cares he whether what he reads is false or true? He has his pastime; and if he encounters a statement upon a subject which really interests him, he can look to the Times or to other respectable journals for the truth about the matter. When, for instance, the *Herald* published, the morning after the arrival of the news of the affair of Big Bethel, a positive and circumstantial statement that Gen. Butler had subsequently led his troops in person to attack the rebels, and had defeated them with great loss, the same paper, containing in addition to this announcement in its news columns, a leading article upon the same theme, does anybody suppose that this monstrous falsehood, for which there was not the slightest semblance of foundation, did the *Herald* the least harm? No one. It would have seriously injured any other paper; perhaps ruined it; but to the *Herald* we have no doubt that it brought the sale of a good many extra copies, in compensation for the number it alienated and lost. It was taken as a matter of course coming from that quarter. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles,—neither do they look for sense or truth from the *Herald*. All razors were made to sell as well as Peter Pindar's; but those famous instruments were made *only* to sell. So with newspapers; all are made to meet a public demand, but the *Herald* is made for that purpose only. So long as people pay two cents for it, its end is attained, no matter what they think of it after they have read it; just as the man was proud of the notice of the king, who told him to get out of his way, and flung him a gratuity as he gave him the order. Thus, monkey-like, as long as the *Herald* gets its coppers, it cares not how many kicks come with them, and it even mistakes the laughter and amazement at its antics for applause at its ability and admiration of its wisdom. Its "influence" is too marvelously absurd a topic for serious discussion except in its own columns.

Homœopathy in the Army.

There is quite a commotion just now among the doctors in regard to homœopathic practice in the army. An effort is making in Congress to give this school of practitioners the same privileges, and the same right to position, in the army, as any other medical school or sect. It is claimed that the Government has no more right to create an established form of medicine than an established form of religion; and that the civil and military authorities are as incapable of deciding the scientific questions involved in the dispute between homœopathy and allopathy, as they would have been of deciding the great theological controversy between the Homoousians and the Homoiousians. Therefore, as a regiment may choose a priest, a minister, or a rabbi, from any one of a hundred sects, to cure its souls, it is argued that it should be permitted, with equal freedom, to say whether, in physic, it will follow the doctrines and practice of Hippocrates, or Hahnemann, or Priessnitz. The homœopathists are besieging Congress for a definition of their constitutional rights in this respect; and a bill, we believe, is to be at once introduced putting them on an equal footing in the army with any other medical school. They also claim the right of establishing a military homœopathic hospital in Washington, that the merits of the rival systems may be tested before the world on a large scale. They are greatly encouraged lately in their efforts for official recognition from the fact that when, a few weeks ago, Gen. McClellan's charger was indisposed, he submitted to homœopathic treatment, and the General, himself, in his recent sickness, has had homœopathic advice. It seems at present likely enough that the system may get a chance of being put into recognized practical operation in the army. The Water Cure school will then undoubtedly claim the same rights—to be followed by the Botanic doctors, the quack doctors, and a host of nameless medical sects.

The Army Medical Board, of course, vigorously opposes any such heretical innovation; the two thousand surgeons and their aids in the army are almost to a man opposed to it, and the regular Faculty everywhere, through its powerful societies and organizations, is working against it.

The fact is, too, the thing is quite impracticable in an organization like our present army. In carrying out in such a body the systems of the various rival schools, there would be no end of clashing and confusion. The different regimental surgeons under a brigade surgeon would often belong to contending schools, and there could neither be system, order nor unity in the treatment of disease. Some regiments, being about equally divided in opinion, would demand two or three surgeons of as many different sects, or otherwise there would be endless complaint. There would necessarily be as many Medical Bureaux, too, for the army, with their Chiefs and their Boards, as there are medical sects. Indeed, in every point of view, the proposed innovation is objectionable. There are faults in the present system undoubtedly, but they are far fewer than they could be under any other.

If the homœopathists are very stringent in their demands for special recognition in the army, they can certainly be gratified if they don the uniform and enlist as a Homœopathic Brigade.

The fact is, what the country and the army now want is hard fighting with the enemy, and speedy and decisive victories over him; and they will be very glad to leave the questions between the schools for decision in the coming halcyon days of peace. Till then, let Congress postpone homœopathy and everything else but the main question in hand.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—We are glad to see, by an advertisement which appears elsewhere, that Mr. J. Grau—who seems to be the only manager in the country who does, instead of talking about doing, something—has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music in New-York and Brooklyn for the purpose of giving a couple of performances of opera in each city. In times of famine, half a loaf is decidedly better than no bread; and in the present condition of musical matters, we ought to regard Mr. Grau's enterprise as a feast. It is at least a bold experiment, and will, we trust, reward the enterprise that suggested it.

There will be a good deal of art interest in the first performance, inasmuch as it introduces Miss Kellogg to the public in a new *rôle*, and one, too, where there will be scope for her dramatic as well as musical talents. We have had a good many *Violettas*, (in "La Traviata,") but we shall be mistaken if the new candidate does not hold her own. The cast of the opera includes Signor Brignoli, Signor Mancusi and other well-known favorites.

The first performances take place on Wednesday in New-York, and Thursday in Brooklyn.

Death of Col. Samuel Colt.

Hartford, Conn., Friday, Jan. 10.

Col. Sam. Colt died at 9 o'clock, to-day, of an acute attack upon the brain. His decease was rather sudden, though not wholly unexpected. He had been ill for several days, and was attended by Drs. Green, of this city, and Grey, of New-York. His age was 47. In his death Hartford loses her most enterprizing and prominent citizen, who has contributed more than any other to the prosperity of the city. His vast works here will be carried on by the present incorporation, known as the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.

Fire in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 10.

The store of F. B. Cutler & Co., corner of India and Wharf streets, dealers in drugs and paints was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $10,000; insured.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Both Branches of the Legislature Adjourned Over Until Monday.

The Pickings of the New-York Chamberlaincy.

AN EXPOSE RELATIVE TO STATE PRINTING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

The Senate, as was expected, adjourned without any action, this morning, until Monday evening.

The House proved more industrious, and received notices of a number of bills, and passed sundry resolutions. Among others, notice was given of a bill to complete the Susquehanna Valley Railroad, and to extend the time given for that purpose. This subject has been on the tapis before, if memory serves me, and passed the Legislature, but received the veto of the Governor. Unless the features of the bill are changed somewhat, it would seem as if it was only introduced, as a temptation to him to repeat the operation. Notice was given of a bill to amend the act of 1861, relative to making contracts in the City of New-York. There is no more abused thing in the world than the contract system, as practiced in the City of New-York, and if any member of this present Legislature shall succeed in devising a means for the stripping it of its manifold abuses, he would deserve that—an album should be presented to him by his coadjutors here. A bill was also introduced for the incorporation of a Passenger and Baggage Express Company in New-York City, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRACEY, of Tioga County, gave notice of a bill to reduce the pay of the Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York. From the report of the Comptroller, it appears that the Chamberlain receives lawfully, as a perquisite of his office, one per cent. on all the taxes collected in his district. As these taxes last year amounted to over $1,700,000, he received *in addition to his regular salary*, over $17,000, quite a nice little sum for any man to handle. As the State Treasurer receives but $2,500 for managing the finances of the *whole* State, Mr. T. thinks that this is rather a large salary to pay anyone for *collecting* only a *portion* of the *taxes*. His bill will, therefore, propose that one-eighth of one per cent. be substituted for one per cent., which will then leave him some $2,200, in addition to his salary, and save the State some $15,000.

Mr. PIERCE, in calling up his resolution in reference to printing, and advocating its passage, explained his reasons somewhat for offering it. The expenses for public printing are a matter of contract, in which the style of binding, of paper, and so forth, is designated, and they are not to exceed $38,000. A reference to the Comptroller's report, however, shows that for the past year they have been over $79,000, more than twice the stipulated amount. Hence his reason for the general inquiry, and it is quite a pertinent one. The latter part of the resolution particularizes two examples of how this extra expense is incurred—first in the printing and distribution of the official canvass, a needless expenditure at best, for there is no one but knows, weeks before, how the canvass stands, and yet this item is responsible for $25,000 last year; and secondly, in the mode of issuing the report of the Insurance Department, which the gentleman characterized as "valuable to those interested in Insurance Companies, but not very *select* reading for any man." A resolution—orphaned, doubtless, by the absence of its father from the present session—was introduced last session, carefully drawn, so as to throw the expense of the job upon the general fund, instead of upon the proper department, and ordering a large number of copies to be gotten up, generally on a style quite too gorgeous to be embraced in the contract, and the bill of this little job stands at $10,000. After these explanations the resolution passed unanimously.

The January thaw is fairly upon us, and members who remain over the adjournment and travel the slippery walks, early in the morning, when just coated with thin ice, find it difficult to preserve their rectitude, in one sense, if not in another. The hubbub and general flurry of excitement attendant upon the first assemblage of the members is fast passing away, and by next week they will, doubtless, get fairly settled down to their work. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10.

Senate met and adjourned till Monday, without transacting any business.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 10.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was presented.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. LEVERIDGE—To provide for the payment of the interest of State debts; for the relief of canal claimants, and for increasing the powers of Canal Appraisers.

By Mr. WALLY—To reduce the compensation of Chamberlain of the City of New-York; for receiving the State tax.

By Mr. LUDDINGTON—To provide for the payment of volunteers enlisted and honorably discharged.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the act relative to contracts in the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHOLEFIELD—To incorporate New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Baggage Express Company.

Mr. SAXE introduced a bill to extend the provisions of section 23, of the act to provide for the Incorporation of Insurance Companies, to all foreign companies, partnerships, associations and individuals, whether incorporated or not incorporated.

Also, a bill providing that no fire insurance company, chartered by this State, shall hereafter divide to its stockholders in any one year an amount greater than one-tenth of its capital, unless it shall be in possession of a surplus fund in addition to the amount of its capital and of such dividend, equal to the whole amount received by such company for premiums on policies which shall be in force at the time of declaring such dividend.

Mr. TRIMMER introduced a bill providing that actions upon premium or stock notes given to a Mutual Insurance Company must be commenced within six years from the expiration of the term of insurance for which the note was given; but if the six years shall have expired before the passage of the act, then within one year thereafter. That when an action is commenced more than thirty days after the expiration of the term of insurance for which the note was given, the plaintiff shall only recover the amount assessed upon such premium note and the interest upon such amount. That in actions brought by the Receiver of an insolvent Mutual Company, the defendant shall be entitled to security for costs, as in action brought by a trustee of a debtor. The two latter provisions are made applicable to pending actions.

Mr. WELLS introduced a bill to amend Sec. 81, Art. 2, Title 1, Chap. 8, Part 2, of the Revised Statutes, by making it read as follows:

"No marriage shall be annulled on the ground of force or duress, if it shall appear that, at any time before the commencement of the suit, there was a voluntary cohabitation of the parties as husband and wife, nor on the ground of fraud where there was such voluntary cohabitation with full knowledge of the facts constituting the fraud. But this section shall not apply to any case where the consent of the husband to the marriage has been or may be procured by the fraud of any female pregnant at the time of her said marriage, with a child as the fruits of an illicit connection with any person other than her said husband."

Mr. ACKLEY introduced a bill to authorize the Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Courts of Sessions to sentence convicts for any crime now punishable in State Prison, for a term not less than one year, the maximum of such sentence to remain as now fixed by law. The Inspectors, Wardens, Physicians and Chaplains of State Prisons are to be a Board, to report annually to the Governor the names of convicts who deserve Executive clemency. Convicts who are unexceptionable in their conduct, and entirely obedient to discipline, shall be entitled to one day's commutation of sentence per month, and at the close of the term of imprisonment, to one day's extra earnings per month, for six months, and after that period, for continued obedience and good conduct, to two days' commutation and two days' extra earnings per month. The Keepers to report monthly the names of all convicts entitled to this indulgence, and the act to be printed and posted in every convict's cell.

Mr. PIERCE called up the resolution of inquiry respecting the public printing. He ventilated the subject by showing the aggregate cost of printing under the contract should be $38,000, while $79,000 was actually paid last year. The fault was in the manner of the resolutions passed by the Assembly. These were skillfully drawn so as to evade the contract of taking jobs outside. Thus the insurance report last year, by skillful manœuvring, was printed at an extra cost of $10,000.

Mr. RICE introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Assembly whether the volunteers enlisted and honorably discharged on inspection have been paid for time and service; if not, whether legislation is necessary to enable the payment to be made. Laid over.

Adjourned till Monday at 7 P. M.

THE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE EXPRESS BILL.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's bill to "protect strangers and citizens in New-York and Brooklyn," is a revival of the Passenger and Baggage Express bill of last year. The incorporators are T. M. Humphrey, Hugh Crocker, L. Wilcox, A. G. Williams, Charles W. Newton, M. A. Shumway, W. H. Maxwell, G. Varn Fleet, W. K. Lathrop, F. F. Lockwood, Robert C. Hall. The capital stock to be $50,000 in $100 shares, with power to increase to $500,000. The election of Directors to be held and business commenced when two-thirds of the stock is paid in. The Company has power to own as many vehicles as they please for the conveyance of passengers, baggage and parcels to and from railroad and steamboat landings, or any other points in New-York or Brooklyn, and to have standing-places for their vehicles. The rates of fare to be 30 cents for each passenger for one mile, and 15 cents for each additional mile, or part of a mile, and 40 cents for crossing the ferries between the two cities. The rates of fare to recommence anew after crossing the ferry, on the side to which you cross. One ordinary trunk, valise, &c., to be free, but for any extra baggage, ten cents per package for the first mile, and five cents for every additional mile, or part of mile. The Mayors of the cities are required to license the vehicles of the Company. The Company is authorized to hold real estate to the amount of $200,000.

MR. TRACY'S BILL IN RELATION TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

SECTION 1.—Every person heretofore appointed or elected to the office of County Treasurer within thirty days after his appointment or election and before he enters on the duties of his office, shall, in addition to the bond now required by law to be given to the Supervisors of the County, give a bond to the people of the State of New-York, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Comptroller, and in such sum as he shall direct, conditioned that such person shall faithfully execute the duties of his office and shall pay according to law all moneys which shall come into his hands as Treasurer, and render a just and true account thereof to the Comptroller of this State.

SEC. 2. The several County Treasurers shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, pay to the Treasurer of this State the amount of the State tax, if any, raised and paid over to them respectively, retaining the compensation to which they may be entitled.

SEC. 3. If said tax be not paid over, as provided in the second section of this act, the Comptroller shall thereupon charge interest upon all sums withheld, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

OBITUARY.

—Col. Samuel Colt, who died at Hartford, Ct., on Thursday, was born in that city, on July 19, 1814. Entering a factory belonging to his father when ten years old, he worked faithfully four years, and then was sent away to school at Amherst, Mass. He managed to run away from this establishment, and shipped as a boy before the mast on a ship bound to the East Indies. On his return from this voyage, he served a short apprenticeship in a factory at Ware, Mass., but getting weary of this manner of life, assumed the name of Dr. Coult, and traveled through the United States and British Provinces, lecturing on Chemistry. The money thus earned enabled him to perfect his famous revolver, of which he had conceived the idea when on the way to Calcutta, and in 1835, when but twenty-one years of age, he took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms. A company was formed in 1835, with a capital of $300,000, to manufacture these arms, but there was at first so little demand for them that it was obliged to suspend in 1842, and when the Mexican war broke out they had gone so entirely out of use that Col. Colt found it necessary to make a new model before he could fill Government orders. Since that time the business has increased so rapidly that the manufactory in Hartford, which has cost altogether over $1,000,000, has been found insufficient to fully supply the demand, although the arms are also made both in England and in Russia, at establishments erected under Col. Colt's supervision. Col. Colt's ingenuity was not confined to the perfection of fire-arms. He has invented a submarine battery of great power and efficiency, and as early as 1843 laid and operated a submarine cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to this City, and from the mouth of the harbor to the Merchants' Exchange. Although overwhelmed with business cares, Col. Colt has always manifested the greatest interest in the welfare of his employes, having erected for them remarkably tasteful and convenient places of residence, and established a public hall, where they have the privilege of attending courses of lectures and concerts.

—Hon. T. G. Waterman died in Binghamton on Jan. 7. He was born in this City on Jan. 23, 1788, and when 14 years of age entered Yale College. He studied law at the celebrated school in Litchfield, and was admitted to the Bar in this City in 1809. He married a daughter of Gen. Joshua Whitney, of Binghamton, in 1813, and in 1826 was elected to the Assembly from Broome County, and took an active and influential part in reforming the Statute Laws of the State. By appointment of the Governor he fulfilled the duties of a Judge of the Common Pleas in his own county, and of a General of Brigade in the Militia of the State. He was the friend of Jackson and Van Buren and Marcy, and of the political party which they represented, until the manner of the onslaught on the National Bank and the public financial system of the country in 1832-7, forced him with many others to follow the standard of Henry Clay and the then newly inaugurated Whig Party. Upon the formation of the Republican Party he at once joined his fortunes to that organization, and advocated its principles until his death.

Prof. JOHN W. ROUND, Principal of the Seward Institute, in the village of Florida, Orange County, New-York, departed this life on Sunday, 5th inst., aged 42 years. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause of this sudden loss. Prof. ROUND was attacked a few days ago, but not in a way to indicate the approach of a fatal crisis. The patient, however, did not rally, and delirium supervened. In this new visitation Prof. ROUND constantly spoke of his friend and benefactor, Mr. Secretary SEWARD, craving his presence as the one thing that could give him ease. Mr. SEWARD, although immersed in the affairs of the nation, and sorely pressed for a moment that he could call his own, did not hesitate to respond to the call of his humble friend, and repaired at once to Florida, accompanied by his daughter. They arrived on Saturday, but too late for recognition. The Professor was passing unconsciously from the scene of his labors to the bourne where the weary are at rest. Mr. SEWARD was at his bedside until he died, and—although the tongue was silent forever—the dimmed eyes of the village preceptor may have been gratified with the spectacle of the first statesman of America thus humbly performing the last offices of kindly friendship. The deceased was a native of Herkimer County, and for many years had occupied the position of Preceptor to the Institute founded and endowed by Judge SEWARD, the father of the Secretary. He was a gentleman of most genial instincts, and will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN AN IMPORTER'S STORE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of premises No. 48 Water-street, occupied by JAMES SALTER, an importer. Mr. SALTER's loss is about $6,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the Unity Insurance Company. The third floor was occupied by Dr. HORN & Co., as a drug-store. The damage to their stock was $5,000. They are insured in the St. Mark's and Relief Insurance Companies for $4,000. The second floor, occupied by N. LEVY & Co., dealers in cigars and liquors, was damaged to the amount of $5,000. They were insured for the same amount in the Exchange Insurance Company. The first floor, occupied by E. H. KELLOGG, as an oil store, was damaged by water to the amount of $200. Insured in the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $3,000, and in the Standard Insurance Company for $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured. It is owned by OBADIAH HOLMES. The cellars of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 46, 50 and 52 Water, and No. 80 Pearl-street, were flooded with water, but the amount of damage sustained is not yet known.

FIRE IN THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—About 7½ o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the office of the American Telegraph Company, on the first floor of the building No. 145 Broadway. The smoke was first seen issuing from the floor around the register of the hot-air flue, from which it originated. Doubtless, the timely discovery of the fire prevented the destruction of the building, as the flames threatened to spread very rapidly. It is a fortunate circumstance that the telegraphic apparatus received no injury. The damage amounted to about $100.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The American Telegraph Company desire to express their thanks to the firemen for their efficiency in extinguishing the fire on their premises, at No. 145 Broadway, this evening.

J. C. HINCHMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 10, 1862.

OFFICE CLERK TO COUNCILMEN—APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—Mr. SWEENY, the newly-elected Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, made yesterday the following changes in his office: JAMES EARLY, engrossing clerk, in place of J. B. McDONALD. JOHN CULLIGAN, messenger, in place of GEO. GREEN. JOSEPH HARPER, Jr., assistant messenger, has been removed, but no appointment to fill the vacancy has yet been made. The other employes will remain, including Mr. TOWLE, assistant clerk.

LECTURE ON WAR IMPLEMENTS, GUNPOWDER, &c.—The association for supplying religious reading to our soldiers have arranged with Dr. R. A. FISHER to deliver his lecture on "Gunpowder, Cannon and Projectiles," at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, for the benefit of their fund. The same lecture was delivered at the Cooper Institute recently. By the aid of diagrams, models and chemical experiments, the Doctor is able to render the subject quite intelligible to all.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY BY A BROTHER.—DANIEL MAHER was arrested yesterday by Officer BEDELL, of the Second Precinct, Brooklyn, upon the charge of having assaulted his sister, Mrs. CATHARINE McCARTY, of No. 33 Park-street, and of having afterwards robbed her of the sum of $66. There were several blows inflicted by MAHER upon the head and face of Mrs. McCARTY, who remonstrated with her brother while he was taking the money from her. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed in default of bail.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—WM. SHEPARD, *alias* Gibson, was arrested yesterday by Officer ANDERSON, upon the charge of felonious assault and highway robbery. The complainant is SARAH E. STURGES, of No. 275 West Thirty-third-street, who alleges that the prisoner first made an assault upon her, by striking her in the face and then tore from her neck a locket and chain valued at $20, with which he made his escape. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for examination.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—An employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company was yesterday instantly crushed to death, while engaged in coupling some cars at the dépôt in Thirty-first-street. The name of deceased was HENRY CLOWREY, aged 44 years, and a native of Ireland. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

REPORTED DEATH OF A PRIZE-FIGHTER.—Last evening the Police received intelligence of the death of WINKLE, the Knight of the Ring, who recently submitted to a severe castigation at the hands of his fellow-pummeller, ELLIOT, who was arrested on Wednesday night. Where he died was not stated.

The German Sigel Committee.

GENERAL MEETING—INCREASE OF THE COMMITTEE—A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE.

The Committee appointed on Tuesday night to take measures for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of the German Republicans of New-York in reference to the resignation of Gen. SIGEL, met again last evening at HELD's Hotel. A larger number of sympathizers with the object in view were present than had appeared upon the former occasion, and the liveliest interest was manifested. The meeting organized by calling Mr. FRIEDRICH KAPP to the Chair, and making Mr. WEIL VON GERNSBACH, Secretary. Mr. TSCHIRNER, in a brief but spirited address, urged the importance of immediate action in the Sigel affair, and moved the appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, to consist of six persons, to be named by the Chair. The motion was passed, and Messrs. Glaubensklee, Sturn, Mann, Schwarzwaelder, Willmann and Windmuller selected as the Committee.

Mr. OTTENDORFER moved that the mass meeting, when held, should be celebrated and regarded as a vote of confidence in Gen. SIGEL. Passed with acclamation.

A letter from St. Louis was then read to the effect that Gen. SIGEL had been compelled to resign by intrigues and misrepresentations incited by fanatical feeling.

Upon Mr. OTTENDORFER's motion, it was resolved to hold the mass meeting in Cooper Institute, if possible, at the earliest practicable date; and to this effect, other Committees were appointed as follows:

On Finance—Messrs. Ballin, Ottendoerfer, Kutruff, Hauselt, Frankenheimer, Burger and Radde.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Wesendonck, Frank, Tzschirner, Weil, Dr. Wilhelm, Bach and R. A. Witthaus.

Mr. HUGO WESENDONCK then moved that the present General Committee be increased to the total of thirty members, and the proposition meeting with universal favor, the following names were added: Messrs. Jellinghaus, Schwarzwaelder, L. Burger, Maidhof, Naumann, Botzendorf, Ballin, R. A. Witthaus, H. Starr, W. Radde, J. Brill, J. Windmueller, Frankenheimer, C. G. Gunther, Glaubensklee, A. Frank, G. Bach, Ch. Hauselt, and Kutroff.

It was finally resolved to invite the Turner and Singing Clubs and all other German Associations of the City to participate in the mass meeting, and a motion by Mr. TSCHIRNER, that Pythagoras Hall should hereafter be the headquarters of the Committee, the same, at a late hour, adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening next, at the place last designated.

The German Republican Central Committee—Reorganization for 1862.

The seventh annual Convention of Ward delegates met last evening at the German Republican headquarters in the Steuben House, at 8 o'clock, to reorganize the German Republican Central Committee for the year 1862. Three delegates from every Ward in the City, elected at the close of the bygone year, were present, and the best spirit prevailed. A working organization was effected by calling HENRY RICHARD, of the Twentieth Ward, to the Chair, and appointing GEORGE MANCHOT, of the Sixteenth, and EMIL KIRCHNER, of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretaries. Mr. RICHARD, on taking the Chair, made a brief address, in which he congratulated the Convention upon the late success of their party and the bright prospects of the future. When the acclamations that greeted these remarks had subsided, the roll was collated and called, whereupon it was discovered that the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards were represented by two sets of delegates. A Committee of six was, upon motion, appointed by the Chair to investigate the claims of the contestants, and in a few moments they presented a majority and a minority report in both cases. Finally, after extended debate, in which the claims of the F. Mailgnon and Henry Frank Parties of the Twelfth Ward were warmly sustained by their respective champions, it was finally decided by the Convention to admit the Mailgnon delegates to regular recognition.

The case of the Thirteenth Ward, in which the Nathusius, or original regulars, were opposed by the Jackert party, was referred to a new election, to be called and inspected by a Committee of Three, appointed, on motion of Mr. ERBE, by the Chair, who designated Messrs. Steinbrenner, Wermerskirch and Goller as such Committee.

This business having been disposed of, on motion of Mr. STEINBRENNER, the Committee proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the year.

Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN was nominated, and by acclamation elected President—Messrs. STEINBRENNER and ROEDIGER, by appointment of the President *pro tem.*, escorting him to the chair, upon assuming which Mr. WILLMANN made a brief and appropriate address, referring with satisfaction to the past two years of his active association with the Committee, and pledging himself to do all in his power to still further advance the interests and efforts of a body laboring in the van of the only true party of the people everywhere—the party of justice and freedom. Great applause greeted these eloquent words. Messrs. BAUMANN and STEINBRENNER were then by acclamation chosen First and Second Vice-Presidents, and Mr. ERBE Recording and Mr. WERMERSKIRCH Corresponding Secretaries. Dr. NAUMANN was unanimously reelected Treasurer.

Mr. GEORGE KUEPPER called the attention of the Committee, and urged them to second the efforts of the Germans of New-York, irrespective of party, to express their sense of the intrigues that have compelled Gen. SIGEL to resign. His remarks were received with repeated plaudits, and the Committee adjourned to meet again on the second Friday of February next, when the Standing Committees will be appointed.

The James-street Homicide.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY.

An investigation was commenced yeserday by Coroner COLLIN, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of THOMAS RYAN, who was shot in the head on New-Year's night, at a public house in James-street. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday morning, when he expired in great agony at the Hospital, where he has been attended since the night of the occurrence. There were seven or eight witnesses examined yesterday afternoon, but their testimony is, for the most part, of a very conflicting character.

RICHARD GARDINER and JAMES GERARD both testified that on the night of the transaction in question they went into the saloon of FREDERICK LOWZER, in James-street; that just as they were entering the door they saw LOWZER, the proprietor, extinguish the gas-lights, and immediately after they heard the report of a pistol and saw the deceased fall to the floor. Owing to the prevailing darkness in the room, they could not state who fired the pistol. They were very certain, however, that there were no persons in the room at the time, except the deceased and LOWZER. The latter was enveloped in a cloud of smoke immediately after the pistol was discharged. LOWZER was behind the bar at the time they entered. The other witnesses testified, that when the pistol was fired there were about a dozen persons in the room, and that the lights were only extinguished in part, there being light enough in the room to distinguish all that occurred. They could not, however, state who it was that committed the fatal act. The investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be continued at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. In the meantime the authorities hope to get evidence sufficient to hold the guilty party.

Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans, and Major T. W. Crawford and Lieut. Kirby, attaches of his Staff; Capt. E. D. Baker, son of the lamented Col. Baker, of the army; Capt. F. G. Young, of the U. S. A., and S. Wilder and lady, of Rochester, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; Hon. J. N. Jaycox, of Syracuse; C. Delmond and W. A. Cochrane, of Boston; Capt. Ottingen, of the U. S. N.; H. R. Mygatt, of Oxford; W. H. Warren, of Troy; Wm. Keep, of Lockport; J. S. Allen, of the U. S. N.; G. M. Crane, of Massachusetts, and G. S. Hazard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Thomas Kennedy, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Dr. Tenkerbury, of Portland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

James C. Pope, from Prince Edward's Island, and J. C. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Winder, of the U. S. A.; J. L. Sperry, of California; J. S. Mitchell and family, of White Plains; N. S. Bell, of the U. S. A., and Chas. Harkness, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. Beers and Dr. Beers, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Dr. Singleton, of Canada, and T. Williams and lady, of Stonington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The Army and Navy Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following: $150 each from two ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, for two chapel tents; one box from G. T. HUTARD, containing magazines, books and papers; one box from "Dorcas Society" of Grace Church, containing comforts for sick soldiers; soldiers' mits and jellies for the sick, from Mrs. SAMUEL SMITH.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Plymouth Church Society was held on Thursday evening, when the following named persons were elected Trustees by almost a unanimous vote: HENRY COLLINS, E. T. K. GIBSON, D. S. ARNOLD. R. D. BENEDICT was reappointed Clerk. A vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. BEECHER was passed for his offer to relinquish a portion of his salary, in order to aid in meeting the unusually heavy current expenses of the year.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for Monday, 13th.—Equity Causes and Demurrers.—Nos. 8, 15, 19, 21, 39, 59, 61, 66, 84. Jury trials will be continued Monday, Jan. 27. Circuit Court, Monday next, first twenty causes.

DEAD ANIMALS.—The offal contractor reports that during the last year he has removed from the streets of this city 2,398 bodies of dead animals, viz.: Dogs, 482; cows, 796; horses, 980; other dead, 139.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 BROADWAY.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Gaiters and Slippers, Ladies' Balmorals and India-rubber Boots and Shoes. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Highest Premium Paid for Gold at the Banking office of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

MARRIED.

DAY—O'BRIEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 192 East 20th-st., by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Rev. HENRY S. DAY, of Potsdam, to MARY, eldest daughter of Terence O'Brien, Esq., of this City.

HENDERSON—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, ALEXANDER HENDERSON to Miss JEMIMA DAVIS, both of this City.

BARNARD—HASBROUCK.—In Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 7, by Rev. Dr. Lillie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gosman, JOSEPH FOLGER BARNARD, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, and EMILY BURRALL, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck.

JOHNSTON—SHERWOOD.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Wilson G. Phraner, Mr. JOHN L. JOHNSTON, of Newark, N. J., to Miss FANNIE A. SHERWOOD, of Sing Sing.

DIED.

McCULLOUGH.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, JAMES McCULLOUGH, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of his father, James McCullough, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 173 West 14th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LUFF.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 10, at 4½ o'clock, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA LUFF, daughter of the late John N. Luff, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her brothers, Nicholas W. and Charles E. Luff, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 34th-st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

TURNBULL.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, ANNE WILKINS TURNBULL, daughter of the late Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, of Westchester, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Sunday next, after morning service.

GRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, CLARENCE, only surviving child of George F. and Julia Z. Gray, aged 1 year, 11 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 208 East 20th-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUMFORD.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, LOUISA, wife of John I. Mumford, and daughter of the late A. Lispenard Underhill, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Saturday,) the 11th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church.

TUCKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, suddenly, EDWARD GAY, only son of Henry and Mary Rebecca Tucker, of New-York, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of Mr. A. C. Van Epps, (Truant Home, on Clove Road, near Flatbush-av.,) where, while on a visit with his parents, he died. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

☞ Albany, Troy and Auburn papers please copy.

BOBRUM.—In Flushing, on Friday, Jan. 10, of consumption, IRA B. W. BOBRUM, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, on Whitestone-av.

CLARK.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. MARGARET H. CLARK, widow of the late James B. Clark, of this City.

Her friends in this City are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, in Elizabeth.

McAULEY.—In Newburgh, Orange County, on Thursday, Jan. 9, Mrs. ABBY J., relict of the late Chas. McAuley, formerly of this City, aged 51 years.

McLAGAN.—In Cuylerville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, WILLIAM McLAGAN, in the 37th year of his age.

DE KLYN.—In Peekskill, on Thursday morning, Jan. 9, Mrs. EUPHEMIA DE KLYN, relict of the late Leonard De Klyn, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Halliday, in Peekskill, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends leaving New York in the 11 o'clock A. M. train of the Hudson River Railroad will arrive in time. The remains will be taken to New-York for interment, arriving at 30th-st. dépôt at 4 o'clock P. M., where carriages will be in waiting.

VAN WINKLE.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, Miss JANE VAN WINKLE, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, in Brinkerhoff-st., South Bergen, N. J.

GARSIDE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 9, JOHN GARSIDE, a native of Sheffield, Eng., in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, Newark.

SLAUGHTER.—In Port Huron, Mich., on Friday, Jan. 3, after a brief illness, Mrs. MARY M. SLAUGHTER, daughter of Jno. Wells, in the 31st year of her age.

COLLAMORE.—In Paris, France, on Saturday, Dec. 14, MARGARET, wife of Ebenezer Collamore, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 15.—Jan. 10, 1862.
33, 17, 48, 72, 9, 12, 24, 15, 60, 4, 73, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 16.—Jan. 10, 1862.
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FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and Ireland, per steamer ETNA, and for the Continent of Europe, *via* Hamburg, per the BORUSSIA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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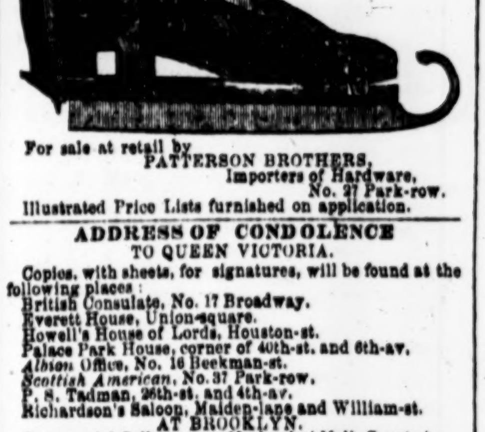

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TO QUEEN VICTORIA.
Copies, with sheets, for signatures, will be found at the following places:
British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Everett House, Union-square.
Howell's House of Lords, Houston-st.
Palace Park House, corner of 40th-st. and 6th-av.
Albion Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American, No. 37 Park-row.
P. S. Tadman, 26th-st. and 4th-av.
Richardson's Saloon, Maiden-lane and William-st.
AT BROOKLYN.
Commercial College, over Mechanics' Hall, Court-st.
John C. Force, No. 16 High-st.
It is requested that the sheets be returned to the British Consulate on the 17th inst.

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HENRY W. ALLEN.

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Of pains and aches, hard to be endured,
If they would only TOBIAS' LINIMENT try;
At any druggist's you can it buy.
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When a certain cure you have, if you choose!
Tobias' Venetian Liniment without delay procure.
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BRADY'S SEVENTH-REGIMENT GYMNASIUM, (the finest in the United States,) is now open to the public, and not exclusively for members of the Regiment, as many suppose. Gentlemen are invited to call and inspect the Gymnasium, &c., No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) where circulars and particulars may be had. ABNER S. BRADY, 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

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GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,
Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.
LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.
Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.
The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
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Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
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Recruiting Officers.

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Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorised to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 87 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 26, 1861.
THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.
The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.
M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 28 West Houston-st.

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A NEW NOVEL,
BY A NEW AUTHOR.
IN 1 VOL. 12MO. $1 25.

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But the publisher prefers to rest the work upon impartial criticism, and not upon advertisements.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The title gives no idea of the story; indeed, most people will imagine it is devoted to the inevitable negro, but Dinah is not only white in complexion, but as pure and high, free and faithful a soul as ever sprang to life in the brain of a romance writer."

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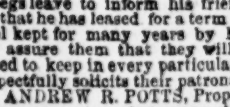

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LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

THE COPYRIGHT OF THE OCTOROON.

Dion Bourcicault vs. George L. Fox et al.—This was an action brought to recover damages against the defendants for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's copyright of the play called "The Octoroon," concerning which, as will be remembered, there was great litigation some two years ago between the present plaintiff and Mr. Stuart, who then controlled the Winter Garden. The plaintiff giving in evidence the copyright of the play proved by Miss Burke, who acted in the piece, that the play was performed for nine nights at the New-Bowery Theatre, of which the defendants were lessees. The defendants gave evidence in relation to the old controversy between Stuart and Bourcicault, and proved that they bought from Stuart the manuscript of the play and the scenery for $350. At the time of the purchase the controversy between Stuart and Bourcicault was pending, and it was mentioned in the negotiation, both Stuart and Lingard agreeing, that Stuart had the right to the play, but Stuart only sold what right he had in the piece. After the piece had been played several nights at the New Bowery, the plaintiff caused notice to be given to them that they were infringing upon his copyright, and they then desisted. Some of the witnesses were asked as to the similarity between the play and Mayne Reid's novel of *The Quadroon*, but the evidence was excluded by the Court.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant was not limited in the amount of damages which he ought to recover in the case, by the Copyright Act, which declares that for the first violation the author shall recover $100, and for each subsequent violation $50.

The defendants also claimed that the performance of the play by them was assented to by the plaintiff. They gave evidence that he did not make any objection, and that he knew that they were playing the piece, and saw the bills, in which they stated that they had bought the play and the scenery from Stuart.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury in substance as follows:

1. The literary property of the play, if it was the original production of the plaintiff, was in him. That he produced it—wrote it—Stuart himself testifies and the fact that he was in the employ of Stuart would confer upon the latter no title to the play, and no right to use it beyond the terms of his contract with the plaintiff, which was to bring out his plays at the Winter Garden.

Where a man hires another to write a work, the literary composer is the author and not his employer.

2. The author employed to write the book or play, although he may use facts and incidents open to all, if by his own intellectual labor he produces a composition substantially new in itself, he is entitled to a copyright. Many of the finest productions of genius, productions that have enriched the literature of the world, have embodied much that was old and well known. The old materials may be likened to dry bones, which the breath of creative genius clothes with flesh, and calls into life.

3. That the evidence of a copyright issued to the plaintiff for this play in question, is *primâ facie* evidence of itself that he is the author of the piece.

4. That an author may abandon his production to the public, but in this case there is no evidence of any such abandonment on the part of the plaintiff. It is shown indeed that it was represented on the stage, but that is not such evidence.

5. That under the terms of the contract between the plaintiff and Stuart, or his trustee, Fields, whatever might be their right to represent the play under their own management or supervision, whether at the Winter Garden or elsewhere, the contract gave them no power to sell that right to the defendants, and they could confer no right upon the defendants to represent the play at the New Bowery Theatre, an entirely independent establishment, without the consent of the author.

6. That if the defendants did so represent it, as stated by Miss Burke, then the jury will inquire if it was with the consent of the plaintiff. If it was with the consent of the plaintiff, then he is not entitled to recover. If it was without his consent, he *is* entitled to recover. As the consent is alleged by the defendant as an answer to the claim of the plaintiff, the burden of proof is on the defendants. The defendants give evidence on this point that the plaintiffs knew of the representation of the play by them, and did not dissent, and the defendant's counsel argues that this is like the case of the man who stands by and sees another erecting a building upon his land, who, if he makes no objection, is estopped from making any claim for damages. Here there was no expense being incurred by the defendants. The play and the scenery were all purchased before they represented it, and before the alleged consent was given.

Then, on the other hand, the plaintiff proves that he was at this time endeavoring to restrain Stuart, the assignor of the defendants, from representing this very play, and this is a fact which the jury may consider as bearing upon the question of whether he gave his consent to its representation by these parties.

The play-bills, which the defendants also rely upon as evidence to charge the plaintiff with knowledge, and from which knowledge without dissent they seek his assent, counted upon the purchase from Stuart. *His* consent was obtained. The notice in the play-bill is as follows:

> "TO THE PUBLIC.
>
> "Messrs. Fox & Lingard beg to inform their patrons and the public that they have purchased from W. Stuart, Esq., the proprietor of the Winter Garden, the successful drama of 'The Octoroon,' with all the scenery, properties, music, machinery, and everything appertaining to the piece, which will be produced in the same brilliant manner that characterized its original success."

Now it is for the jury to say whether the defendants, in the face of this notice, were, or even supposed they were, acting under the consent of the plaintiff.

7. A few words as to the damages. The statute says they must be not less than $100 for the first night, and $50 for subsequent nights; and Miss Burke says it was played nine nights, which would make $500. I do not charge you that you cannot go beyond that amount in fixing the damages, but in the entire absence of any evidence from which the jury could fix upon any other rate, I leave it to them whether they can with any propriety go beyond the amount fixed by statute.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cram; for defendant, Judge Whiting.

Conflict of Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Balcom.

William Atwater et al. vs. James B. Hixon.—This was an action upon an account. The defence was that the goods sold were sold to the firm of Geddings & Hixon, and not to the defendant solely. The evidence was conflicting on the question whether the goods were sold upon the sole credit of Hixon or to the firm. It appeared that the goods were delivered to a Mrs. LOVETT in the Fall of 1860. The Court decided that the decision of the questions of fact was peculiarly the province of the jury, and that it was their duty, not disregarding such instructions as they might receive from the Court, to harmonize the conflicting evidence so far as practicable, and, in case of palpable contradictions, to say which testimony was worthy of belief and what witnesses were worthy of belief. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour in the afternoon.

Names upon a Firm Sign as Evidence of Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Vanderhoff vs. Wesson, Walter & Co.—This was an action upon a promissory note of $800. The defence was, that the firm of Wesson, Walter & Co. was composed of the defendants, Wesson, Walter & Cushing, and that the defendant, Andrew Wesson, Jr., was not and had never been a member of the firm.

The plaintiff proved that under the name of the firm upon one of the signs the name of Andrew Wesson, Jr., appeared among the individual names of the members of the firm; and testified that the senior member of the firm stated to him that Andrew Wesson, Jr., was a partner in the concern. The latter statement was contradicted by one of the defendants who also testified that Wesson, Jr. was not and never had been a member of the firm; that the only reason the name was thus displayed was that customers who dealt with Wesson, Jr. might more readily find him. It was conceded that plaintiff was entitled to judgment against the defendants who admitted themselves to be members of the firm. The plaintiff insisted that the defendant Wesson, Jr., having suffered his name to be thus used, was liable to a party who had dealt with the firm and who had been misled by the sign, in the same manner as if he had been actually a partner.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. E. C. West, Surrogate.

The wills of Peter Coon, Jonathan G. Eveleth and C. Miller were admitted to probate. They contained nothing of public interest.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Thos. Day and his wife Jane were tried for stealing a watch from the person of William Olsen, and acquitted.

John Kapp pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined 6 cents.

Catharine Tingle was tried for stealing $35 in bank bills from Reuben Jackson, and acquitted.

Oswald Edien and Peter Folch were placed on trial for grand larceny, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Liggins vs. Liggins.—Default opened, and cause referred to Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Youngs, administrator, vs. Campbell.—Motion granted. See memorandum filed.

A REVIVAL MEETING.—A revival meeting has been commenced at the Trinity M. E. Church, in Jersey City, where there is preaching and prayer every evening.

PERSONAL.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF HIGH respectability, lately arrived from Europe, and holding a tutorship in a private family, is desirous of meeting with an American amateur piano-forte player, lady or gentleman, who for the sake of mutual improvement and the pleasure to be derived from the study of music, would feel inclined to devote a few hours weekly (evening) to playing some good violin and piano-forte music with him. He is considered a fair performer on the former instrument. The best references given and required. Communications are requested to be forwarded to G. A. W., Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK NUGENT, who went to work on Friday, 3d inst.; he is a stone-mason by trade, and his height is five feet ten inches, and stout in proportion, with a slight stoop, black hair and side whiskers, and when last seen was on the night of the second day as above stated; he was in company with a man who worked in the same job with him, and has not since returned; any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his much afflicted wife and family. Address to ELIZABETH NUGENT, No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH board, a pleasant furnished hall bedroom, in a private family. Gas, &c., in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two entire floors, handsomely furnished, in a modern house, centrally located. Apply at No 279 4th-av. References exchanged, and terms in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM AND BEDroom, on third floor, to let, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.—A large room (second floor) and bedroom attached, if desired, for a gentleman and his wife or a gentleman, five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant front rooms may be obtained by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia; house has all the modern improvements, and convenient to the ferries; terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—NEAR 4TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.—Mrs. HUNTINGTON having taken this house, invites the attention of parties desiring board. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City. Parties calling soon will find a number of very desirable rooms for families or single persons. Prices will be reasonable, and the house kept in the best manner.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman and his wife; they seek good board, but especially the comforts of a refined and social home; locality central; terms not to exceed $12. Most unexceptional references given and required. Keepers of boarding-houses need not apply. Address S. J. D., Box No. 3,666 Post-office.

BOARD ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Parlor story, unfurnished except carpet; private table if desired; also a whole second story, handsomely furnished, and rooms on third and fourth floors; houses and furniture new. Dinner at 6. References required. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE, LARGE room, with extension, water, gas, &c., on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen; also a single room, at No. 5 Willow-st.; two minutes' walk to the ferry. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

NOW VACANT.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, consisting of parlor, with from two to four bedrooms, bath, &c. Also, a small parlor and bedrooms, all having baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Private table, or board at *table d'hote*.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room and bedroom, in a private family, with breakfast or full board. Location up town, not above 15th-st. Address, with full particulars and price, MAX, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 800 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN ISLIP, L. I., BEAUTIFUL for situation, on the shore of the South Bay, and at most eligible points, commanding all privileges of that attractive region. One contains 80 acres, all tilled; the other near 300 acres, in arable land, salt meadow and wood. Inquire of ARDEN SMITH, Babylon, L. I.

A FARM WANTED OF 100 ACRES, AND another adjoining, or same vicinity, of 60 acres, both highly improved, within 25 miles of this City, for which cash and a new first-class dwelling house, unincumbered, on Lexington-av., will be paid. Inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 15 and 16.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

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A COTTAGE NEAR THE CITY AT A SACRIFICE—With an acre of choice fruits, location unequaled, at Eltona, Morrisania; fruits sold for $300 this year. DITCHETT, Westchester Land Office, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., brown-stone building, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—A first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit trees, &c., 45 minutes from New-York, 3 minutes from dépôt. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, on Staten Island, two first-class houses, with modern improvements and good outbuildings, with about ten acres of ground each; would prefer to have them both in the same neighborhood; they are wanted for private residences, and will have the best attention given to the property; is willing to pay a good rent for what will suit. Address Box No. 3,664 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WIDow lady of the highest respectability is desirous of taking an eligibly-located and genteely-furnished house, with the privilege of receiving a few personal friends as boarders; references of the best class will be given, and the rent amply secured or paid in advance, if desired. Address M. O., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR three months; situation to be near Broadway and below 23d-st. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West-35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 20 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.

CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO RENT.—TWENTY DESIRABLE first-class stores to rent on Broadway and other locations, cheap. Full particulars at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO HORSEMEN.—FOR SALE THE TROTTING mare *Josephine*, full 15½ hands high, young, sound, kind and fast—the most promising untrained horse in the State; price $250. To be seen, for a few days, at No. 118 Clinton-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TEAM OF heavy horses, sound and kind, suitable for truckwork. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st.

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SKATES, SKATES, SKATES, SKATES and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYLLABUS OF DISCOURSES BY REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS, in the large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

SUNDAY, Jan. 12—Morning: *Primeval Man.* Evening: *The Blessedness of Peace.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 19—Morning: *The Origin of Revelation.* Evening: *The Law of Divine Recompense.*

SUNDAY, Jan. 26—Morning: *Epochs of Religion in the Soul.* Evening: *The Witness of Christ in the Human Spirit.*

The Christian congregation, under the charge of Mr. HARRIS, in announcing their removal to this larger and more commodious place of worship, cordially invite seekers after the higher Christian life, without regard to sect, to make themselves acquainted with the subject and spirit of these advanced ministrations.

Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

PROFESSOR MATTISON NOW PREACHES regular in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject TO-MORROW—*Failure of Balak to Curse Israel.* EVENING—*Distinguishing Characteristics of Independent Methodism.* All who would like to know more of this new order of Christians are especially invited to attend.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT, recently appointed. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN H. KIRK, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Sermon to the young; subject—*God's Invitation to a Life of Pleasure.* Eccl. ix., 7-10. All are invited. Seats free.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, of Jersey City, will preach in this Church next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D. D., in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Rev. JOSEPH HAYWARD, the popular revival preacher, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN OF BROOKLYN.—REV. NEWTON HESTON will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. HESTON will preach a sermon to the young men of Brooklyn. Subject—*The Men for the Times.* Sunday school 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture Tuesday evening. Children's meeting Thursday evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular "Children's Service" of the day is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Being an asylum for the homeless and the wretched, the children are often rough in the exterior, but none the less interesting. Two blocks from the corner of Broadway and Worth-st.

NEW BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN Chapel in Phillips' Hall, between 45th and 46th sts. Rev. LUTHER H. VANDOREN and his congregation have removed from 47th-st. Hall to the above new Hall. Rev. J. HALSTED CARROLL will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and a Union preaching meeting by different ministers at 7 P. M. Seats free.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PROF. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Services every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching on MONDAY EVENING by Rev. L. L. BALDWIN, Missionary to China.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. Parker's Church, west side of 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued, as usual, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Services in the chapel, and preaching by the pastor, J. T. LANING, TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free to all.

MESSIAH'S UNIVERSAL KINGDOM.—Wo to you, Scribes (Lawyers,) Pharisees (Clergymen,) Hypocrites (Doctors,) because you shut the Kingdom of Heaven against men, for you go not in yourselves; and those that are going in, you suffer not to enter. DANIEL MILTON, the Promised Shiloh.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WILLIAM P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. AFTERNOON at 3. Communion at 7 P. M.; preaching by the Pastor. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE "ELOQUENT Blind Preacher," will deliver a Lecture on *Alexander Hamilton*, at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25c. To be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Association of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will be celebrated in that Church, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop POTTER and other clergymen. Services commencing at 7½ P. M.

"A GOOD TIME, OR PLEASURE," WILL be the subject of the Fourth Lecture of the current series to the Young, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW, by JOSEPH T. CURRY, on *Life only through Christ to be obtained at the Resurrection*, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. W. PHILLIPS, D. D., may be expected to preach TO-MORROW EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

LECTURE.—REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Test Hour of Popular Liberty and Government.* Tickets 25 cents each.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF CHRIST IN his second advent, will preach the "sure word of prophecy" on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Cause and Final Results of the Present Trouble.* Friends of Christ are invited.

"THE GREAT BATTLE OF ARMAGEDDON accompanying the return of Christ, about 1864-68, according to many eminent expositors," is the subject of a lecture by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Houston and Mott sts., at 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW. Seats free.

REV. WM. C. DUNCAN, D. D., LATE PAStor of the Coliseum-place Baptist Church, in New-Orleans, will preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH CHURCH, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., will commence on SUNDAY EVENING a series of practical lectures to the young. The first will be on *The Importance of Physical Education.*

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, in Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, on 13th-st., near 6th-av., on *The moral and Religious Wants of our Soldiers, with glimpses of Camp Life.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. J. H. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN WILL preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock; subject—*The Wonders of God's Word.* And at 3 o'clock; subject—*How to know a true Christian.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Republic—its Dangers, Imaginary and Real—What are They?*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. G. F. FLANDERS—SECOND UNIVERsalist Church, 11th-st., 2d-av., will deliver a lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Oliver Cromwell; Or, the Right Man in the Right Place.* The public freely invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—MORAL AND RELIgious reading for our volunteers, at the Lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, SUNDAY at 3 o'clock. Rev. Dr. BRICE, THEODORE TILTON and CHAUNCY SCHAFFER will address the meeting. Admission free.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—St. John's Park, Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, upon *The Gospel in the Book of Esther*; and in the EVENING, upon *The Day of Pentecost.*

PROTRACTED MEETING—IN WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, to commence SABBATH EVENING. Public Service in the Church at 7½ o'clock every Evening except Saturday. Preaching Saturday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Esq., will speak next Sunday Evening.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALEXANDER VINTON, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

OUR NATIONAL PERILS.—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE will preach on the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. Cheever's.)

CHRIST'S PARABLES.—TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the *Parable of the Sower* (Matt. 13.) Communion service in the MORNING.

"SENSATION PREACHING."—REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. THOMAS SEWELL, of Baltimore, will preach on *Christian Missions*, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MISS EMMA HARDING WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Magnetism.* Evening—*Philosophy of Sleep.*

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN the Cooper Union, Room No. 20, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., on the *Evidences of Modern Spiritualism.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st., Presbyterian Church, will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, in the church, (corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, and Mr. STEPHEN PAXON, Missionary of the Am. S. S. Union. The children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART, will sing some hymns and music prepared expressly for the occasion.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Mortgage sale of elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of richly-carved ebony furniture from Bombay, viz.: sofas, chairs, centre table with Himalaya marble top, consol do., all of the finest description. Also, rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, library tables and book cases, oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, marble-top sideboards, richly-carved do. in mahogany and black walnut; rosewood, amoir and bedroom chairs; hall tables, velvet and carved hall chairs to match, chandeliers, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c. Also, very fine Parisian fancy gold China vases, Parian groups, jewel caskets, boy figures, terra cotta vases, painted and gilt China dinner and tea sets, together with a large assortment of kitchen ware. Also, a small but select private library of about 250 volumes of selected standard and miscellaneous literature, comprising London, Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, consecutive numbers of Marryat's and Dickens' works, Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines, Franklin Expedition, and other valuable works in substantial library binding in morocco, calf and cloth. One rosewood carved piano-forte, with pearl keys, of beautiful tone, with guarantee for three years from July last. Also, one mahogany piano-forte and one mahogany upright piano.

THOS. M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—THOS. M. FRANKLIN will sell on MONDAY next, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable house and lot situated No. 20 West 37th-st., near 5th-av. The lot is 98 feet 9 inches deep, by 20 feet front and rear. The house is three stories, brick, with baths, gas, &c. The premises can be seen from now until the time of sale, between the hours of 9 and 11½ A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair, husk and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

B. H. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

SALE AT McCAULEY'S STABLES, NO. 97 East 24th-st., near 3d-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., 12 or 15 condemned Government horses, to be sold as follows: Horses as they are. Terms cash. By order of Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000, in the manufacturing and sale of a new article just patented and already introduced with success on the market; the said article is very useful and needed in every family. The sale of it cannot be affected by the present war. As the inventor has all his time engaged in its manufacture in New-Jersey, a man of business who can attend the office in New-York, would be preferred. Address A. K. L., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, mentioning where an interview can be had.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD will and lease (three years to run from the 1st of May next) of an old-established clothing store, now doing a good business. A good opportunity for a person wishing to enter into a business already established. Reason for selling, ill health of the proprietor. Apply to R. S. VAN TASSEL, with Halsted & Stiles, No. 52 Murray-st., or to D. SICKLES, firm of Macoy & Sickles, No. 430 Broome-st., corner Crosby.

ANY PARTY HAVING A FEW HUNdred dollars to invest in manufacturing articles in great demand for the Army, consisting of waterproof clothing, &c., can address, for three days, J. H. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THE ADVERTISER, WITH UNEMPLOYED cash capital, would enter as partner, any well established business, either manufacturing or otherwise. Address G. P. A., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—A RUCHE MANUFACTURING BUSIness. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 691 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

PATTISON BROTHERS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address N. X., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund, held at Firemen's Hall, Dec. 12, 1861, the Board was organized by the election of the following officers, and the appointment of the Committees as named below for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
HENRY A. BURR,
Corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.—House No. 23 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.)

SECRETARY.
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
Nos. 167 and 169 Pearl-st.—House No. 79 Lexington-av.

COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS,
No. 85 Pike-slip—House No. 267 9th-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS,
No. 16 Catharine-st.—House No. 28 Henry-st.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
No. 144 Front-st.—House No. 207 Madison-st.
SAMUEL B. THOMSON,
No. 84 Beekman-st.—House No. 243 West 19th-st.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
No. 21 Rose-st.—House No. 137 Henry-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
No. 5 Depeyster-st.—House 73d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.
James Y. Watkins, Robert McGinnis, Jas. Baremore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Samuel B. Thomson, James Y. Watkins, A. F. Ockershausen, Robert McGinnis, H. A. Burr.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
A. F. Ockershausen, Zophar Mills, Jonas N. Phillips.

COMMITTEE ON FUEL.
Robert McGinnis, Samuel B. Thomson, Jas. Baremore.

COMMITTEE ON BENEFITS AND TO SOLICIT DONATIONS.
Zophar Mills, James Y. Watkins, James Baremore.

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. BURR, President.
GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 30th ult. and the 1st. inst., 80 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,473, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER.

CAUTION.—LOST OR MISLAID, A CERTIFICATE for ten (10) shares of stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 6,512, dated Nov. 21, 1860, in the name of GEO. T. OLYPHANT. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
At No. 322 CANAL-ST.,
AT
HALF-PRICE,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
AT UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE,
At No. 322 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.

S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

A SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE FOR SALE—Latest improved. Call at No. 37 Cannon-st., fourth floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference from her last place, if required. Call for two days, at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework of a small family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of reference given; call at No. 195 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has lived with some of the most respectable families in London for several years, and also in this City. Inquire at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, in a private family, as first-class cook. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor. Ring the bell.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing, understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style; no objection to go into the country, or in a hotel or boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 138 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and to do a moderate washing, or assist in washing and ironing, in a small, respectable private family; good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for an Episcopal Scotch Protestant servant; is an excellent washer and ironer, good baker, a thoroughly competent person in every respect, and highly recommended. Any lady requiring the services of a competent cook or houseservant will apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 378 6th-av. Wages from $6 to $7 per month.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, who thoroughly understands the business, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; is good in sickness and no objection to children. References given if required. Address E. B., No. 82 McDougal-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Charles-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverley-place.

AS MATRON.—A WOMAN OF MATURE YEARS, accustomed to household cares and providing for a family, and experienced in the management and direction of servants, would like a situation as matron in some public institution, or as nurse to the sick, having the care of an invalid, or the care of a gentleman's house as housekeeper; can produce the highest recommendation for fidelity, ability, and obliging and discreet deportment. Call at No. 431 1st-av., 2d floor, one door below 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, a situation as nurse, to take care of an invalid lady, or no objection to take care of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 347 Bowery, corner of 3d-st., for two days; best references.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as wet nurse, or make herself useful in plain sewing or embroidery; the best of reference will be given. Inquire at No. 171 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl desires a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress. Can sew on a machine. Call at No. 310 West 35th-st., her present employer's, where she has lived for three years.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a place as nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who has lived over three years with her present employers; she can sew with a machine. Apply at No. 310 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH SEAMstress, who goes out by the day is out of employment, and would wish to engage with a private family permanently; wages no object; has the best of City reference for ability and character. Address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a French girl, as child's nurse or chambermaid; she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 132 5th-av., before 11 A. M, or after 5 P. M.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a coachman. Apply to his last employer, at No. 429 Broome-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a respectable married man, with good references; understands his vocation in all its branches, and is perfectly competent to take entire charge of greenhouses, graperies, pleasure-grounds, &c. Address GARDENER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS SALESMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, wishes to procure a situation in a retail grocery house as salesman; has a good knowledge of the business. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 126 East 46th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objections to going to Cuba; good references as to ability, &c., can be produced. Apply to C. C. BEDELL, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN OF good business qualifications and habits desires a respectable indoor position, at a moderate salary. Can loan his employer $1,000 or $2,000. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 1,235 Post-office.

AN ENGINEER WISHES TO TAKE charge of a stationary engine, or will take an assistant's berth on either a sea-going or river steamer; can produce the best recommendations. Address T. K., Engineer, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for three days.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $460. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private classes and schools attended.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
No. 99 John-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, Foreign Coins, Diamonds, Pearls and other Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,

Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861. }

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military May and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but a Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. REED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, to go to the country; a good home is offered to a respectable, competent person; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Pine-st., after 10 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress, in a small family. Address HOME, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A CAPABLE AND trustworthy waiter; he must be well recommended from the City. Address O. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS store, a young man, about 18 years of age, who has had experience in the dry goods business; must write well, be quick at figures and active; salary moderate. Address Box No. 174 Post-office, with references.

BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER warehouse; must be strong and active, strictly honest, accurate at figures, of a willing disposition, and reside with his parents. Address, with reference, TERRELL, Box No. 3,307 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR A CROCKery store, also a porter. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—A VERY SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church,) Rector. The next semi-annual session opens on the 30th of January. But thirty boarding pupils are received. There are now five vacancies. Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the celebrated Tenor, and Mr. FR. RONDEL, of the Academy of Design, are engaged at this school exclusively. Catalogues containing references, terms and course of study, may be had at Appleton's, or of the Rector, by post.

THE PRINCIPALS OF A YOUNG LADY'S school in this City, now in its second year, and having pupils of the highest social position, wish to purchase a school, also in the City. Any Principals who wish to sell their interest, will please address A. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office., giving the number and social position of pupils, location, etc. Names may be withheld until the parties are assured that those wishing to purchase are prepared to give satisfaction in every respect.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. MIEL, late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season, four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 259 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D.; Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reëngagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SUPERIOR POSITION in some high-toned family or school (no salary required,) by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, accountant, reader, companion, newspaper contributor, teacher of music, English branches, drawing and painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 110 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, of French descent, lately returned from a sojourn in Paris, who speaks the French and English language fluently, desires a situation as a teacher of said languages, either in a private family or in a young ladie's boarding-school in this City. A note addressed to A. Z., Box No. 192 *Times* Office stating the terms of employment, and where an interview can be had, will be attended to. Best City references given.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Is competent to teach the English branches and French; also the rudiments of music. Address J. I. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a boarding school near New-York, a resident teacher of Latin and Greek, and higher English. Apply, by letter, to JNO. P. PRALL, No. 9 Spruce-st. State full particulars.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN AN ACADEMY in this State, an experienced teacher; must be a college graduate, thorough in classics and mathematics; Presbyterian preferred; salary $400, and board. Address for three days ACADEMY, No. 269 South-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English branches or Classics in a school or private family; best of references as to experience and integrity can be given. Address R. H. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WILL TEACH THE usual English branches in exchange for board in a French or Spanish family. References given and required. Address A. P., Post-office Box No. 3,272.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.

TODD & RAFFERTY.

WANTED—A CORNISH OR TWO-FLUE BOILER, from 30 to 40 horse power, not to be less than 6 feet in diameter. Address Box No. 738 Post-office, stating full particulars, and where to be seen.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Association held Dec. 30 at No. 10 Cooper Institute, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to all persons who have in any way contributed to the success of the Ladies' Union Bazaar, which was held December, 1861, to raise funds for the above Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed with the publication of the same.

By order. ARABELLA P. MOTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington.
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.
Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 15th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

GOLD.

Highest premium paid for
GOLD
by F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE CONDITION of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted and Loans		$2,262,036 18
Loans to Directors	$127,834	
Real Estate		400,000 00
U. S. and New-York S Stocks and Interest		4,020,848 91
Expense Account		82,931 15
Overdrafts		452 30
Specie		644,927 55
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		538,194 73
Due from Banks		42,377 37
Total		$7,991,768 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		302,953 70
Registered Bank Notes	$435,035	
Registered Bank Notes on hand	115,026—	320,009 00
Outstanding Circulation of late Bank New-York		74,463 00
Due Depositors on Demand		4,113,891 31
Due to Banks		180,451 18
Total		$7,991,768 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 28th day of December, 1861, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1863, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 9th January, 1862, before me,
PHILIP NEWMAN, Notary Public,
in and for the City and County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.
The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending the 31st of December, as follows:
On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st inst.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV.,
(Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.
Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS,
SYLVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, 20th inst. Poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 70 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—At an election for fourteen Directors of this Company, composing the second class, the same gentlemen were reëlected for three years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was reëlected President for the ensuing year.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Oakley,
Sheldon Smith,
G. J. S. Thompson,
Edmund A. Smith,
G. W. Powers,
E. V. Haughwout,
Gouvr. S. Bibby,
Abel K. Foster,
M. B. Spaulding,
William Tilden,
Daniel L. Ross,
Oscar Cheesman,
Francis Many,
R. W. Martin,
Edwd. F. Davison,
George Barrell,
Hy. A. Smythe,
Aaron L. Reid,
William H. Scott,
Fred'k C. Oakley,
F. J. Hosford,
John F. Holbrook,
J. S. T. Stranahan,
Wm. K. Hinman,
Peter F. Randolph,
G. W. Burnham,
John P. Wakeman,
Theodore W. Todd,
Oliver Hoyt,
George T. Plume,
James C. Holden,
Albert Clark,
Wm. Hertzel,
John M. Tobin,
Benj. W. Floyd,
Oliver Bryan,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
Whitney B. Noble,
James C. Harriott,
Martin A. Howell,
Edward A. Bibby,
Andrew V. Stout.

RICHARD OAKLEY, President.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1862.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-law. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before Saturday, the 11th of January, will bear interest from the 1st of January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. Executors.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅝ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1¼ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL REMOVAL.—N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 258 (formerly No. 376) Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Teeth inserted on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. Full sets, on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, we can make an excellent set of fourteen teeth for $28, better than we have ever made before at any price.
J. SMITH DODGE & SON,
No. 10 East 17th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—B. ANTOGNINI gives notice that he is no longer partner in the house of HENRY PORT and F. VANDERPOEL, No. 60 Liberty-st., for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that he is no longer responsible for any debts made by said house from this date. B. ANTOGNINI.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

HOPS.—SIXTY-ONE BALES PRIME NEW Western Hops, for sale by WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 170 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.
DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.

No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
8th January, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of 4 per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward; payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.
H. WARREN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January, W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January. CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board. R. B. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 10th inst T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Two per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on MONDAY Jan. 13, at the Bank of America.

AMERICAN IRON AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid on demand at the office of J. O. Davis, No. 24 William-st. GEO. KENDALL, Treasurer.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 41 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.
DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 3 P. M., of the 20th inst., for building an extension to the Post-office building. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information obtained, only at the office of the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., No. 470 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. The proposals, indorsed, "Proposals for Post-office Extension," are to be addressed to the undersigned. It is understood that the Postmaster-General shall have the right to reject any or all of the proposals. W. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED & FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Impotency, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table (without) their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; or Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HENRY, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. Medical College, (see diploma in his office, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway,) may be consulted, as usual, on diseases of a certain class, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A practice of 24 years (six of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases, or make no charge. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been tampered with by the use of quack medicines, and consequently suffering from secondary or constitutional syphilis, are specially invited to call. Private entrance. Consultations free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A DIFFERENT PLAY EACH EVENING.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
OLD COMEDIES.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
Will be repeated [illegible] Comedy of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Harry Dornton	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton	Mr. Blake
Goldfinch	Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky	Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky	Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith	Mr. Browne
Jacob	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Moore
Tennis Marker	Mr. Parsloe
Footman	Mr. Convers
Hatter	Mr. Parkes
Widow Warren	Mrs. Vernon
Sophia	Miss Mary Gannon
Jenny	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—PLAYING WITH FIRE.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE FOR LOVE, and LONDON ASSURANCE will be shortly repeated and in rapid succession.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Fifth night of the
EMINENT HISTRIONIC ARTISTS.
This SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1862,
With an
Array of talent never surpassed.
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.

Iago	Mr. J. W Wallack, Jr.
Othello	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Cassio	Mr. W. Wheatley
Emelia	Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Desdemona	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow

MONDAY—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
In preparation—JULIUS CÆSAR.
Both plays produced with an immense cast.

Admission	50 cents
Secured Parquette Stalls	75 cents

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.
The public are respectfully informed that
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
THE GREAT PIANIST,
Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

LECTURES.

ARMY READING.

The Association for Supplying Religious Reading to our Soldiers, have arranged with
DR. ROBERT A. FISHER
to deliver his extemporaneous and beautifully ILLUSTRATED LECTURE on
GUNPOWDER, CANNON AND PROJECTILES,
AT THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. DIAGRAMS, (covering 600 feet of canvas,) MODELS, SHELLS and CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS, will illustrate every WAR IMPLEMENT and agent.
Tickets 25 cents. A gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents. A package of eight tickets, $1. A family of four persons for $1 can obtain four additional tickets *free* to present to their friends. For sale at the bookstores and door. Open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

THE PIONEER OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT,
Will deliver a Lecture upon
"THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
Doors open at 7—lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at James Miller's bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; and Anti-Slavery Office, No. 5 Beekman-st.
A part of the house (entrance on 3d-av.), reserved for those who purchase tickets before 5 P. M. on the day of the lecture.

LECTURE ON ALEXANDER HAMILTON, to be delivered by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the "Blind Preacher," at Irving Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal hotels, book and music stores, and at the door.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.
ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN F. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.
CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and carried on at No. 247 Front-st., in this City, under the firm of GEO. W. WOOD & CO., is dissolved, the subscriber having retired therefrom.
WILLIAM G. MULOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

MY SON, F. RAWDON MYERS, HAS AN interest in my business from this date, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of JAMES MYERS & CO, JAMES MYERS.
No. 328 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"SONS OF CONNECTICUT."

The Annual Meeting of the Sons of Connecticut in New-York will be held at the Fifth-av. Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the Annual Election will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the meeting.
Citizens of Connecticut and their descendants are invited to attend. R. H. McCURDY, Chairman.
CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY, of New-York, will be held on the second MONDAY in January, 13th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts., at 6 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL will be held on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., at No. 83 Madison-av. The members of the Society are invited to attend. By order of the Board.
ORLEANA R. PELL.

WM. H. BLISS,

Wholesale
COMMISSION DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS, &c.,
NO. 317 BROADWAY,

Is now receiving, direct from the best manufacturers in the country, an entire new and fresh Spring stock of moleskin, cassimere and wool hats, caps, &c., and offers the same by the case or dozen at the very lowest prices, for cash. The attention of buyers is most respectfully solicited. Orders will receive prompt attention.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, chilblains and frost-bitten feet will find permanent relief by wearing METTAM & CO.'S Patent Galvano-Electro Metallic Insoles. Skaters, conductors, car and stage drivers, will find them invaluable, as they keep the feet warm and dry in the coldest weather. Sold at all respectable drug and shoe stores. Office No. 429 Broadway. Agent for Philadelphia, J. S. SANSON, No. 2,013 Girard-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
THE FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The Handsomest Fat Girl, and the Largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen, 18 years old, weighs 628 pounds, and measures 7 feet 5 inches round, a perfect female Lambert, may be seen at all hours, day and evening; as may also
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, which is convalescent, and
EATS A HALF BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY.
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; EIGHT LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, TWELVE LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF THE
GREATEST AMERICAN COMEDY.
RECEIVED WITH SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
With the following powerful cast:

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. John T. Raymond,
(For the first time in New-York.)	
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Levick.
Binney	Mr. Peters.
Coyle	Mr. Burnett.
Abel Murcott	J. H. Stoddart.
Sir Edward Trenchard	Mr. Marlowe.
Fred. Vernon	H. F. Daly.
Capt.-de-Boots	Mr. Richardson.
John Whickem	Mr. Bilby.
Buddicombe	Mr. Dillon.
Rasper	Mr. Smith.
Florence Trenchard	Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens.
Augusta	Miss Ione Burke.
Georgina	Mrs. Lotty Hough.
Mrs. Mountchessington	Mrs. Marlowe.
Sharpe	Mrs. Dillon.
Skillet	Miss Everett.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT.

MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships, as follows:

ATNA	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
The DAMASCUS was detained on account of the inclemency of the weather, which interfered with her receiving freight.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 8:50 A. M. and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 4:35 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Visit from the Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia.

How the New-York Bankers Want the Currency Regulated.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senators Johnson and Polk of Missouri, Unanimously Expelled.

The Credentials of Starke, of Oregon, Referred.

THE COAST SURVEY TO BE CONTINUED.

A Visit to the Battle-Field of Dranesville.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 10.

BANKERS IN THE CITY.

The Bankers of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia arrived here this morning.

The New-York Bankers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and presented a new scheme for managing the finances of the Government and the country. They desire to have the Bureau located in New-York instead of Washington, and be managed by Commissioners appointed by the President.

THE FLOATING DEBT.

The hundred millions of Demand Treasury Notes, asked for by Mr. Chase, will not pay the present floating debt against the Government.

THE SUMTER AND THE IROQUOIS.

The State Department has information that the *Sumter* was in the harbor of St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 22d of December, and the United States steamer *Iroquois*, which had followed her up, was one league off the harbor, waiting for her again to come out.

A VISIT TO DRAINSVILLE.

Companies G and D, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under command of Capt. McDonald, of Company G, went to Dranesville last night, and returned this morning. The enemy have not been at Dranesville since the battle, but are throwing up batteries three miles beyond. The Bucktails counted 176 graves on the Dranesville battle-field.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The statement of the *Tribune* that Gen. Fremont has not been before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is not true, and its report of a council between the members of the Cabinet and the said Committee, at the Capitol, on Monday night, is all "bosh."

ABSENT SENATORS

Senators Clark, Doolittle, Foote, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Willey and Wilmot were absent, to-day, when the vote was taken to expel Messrs. Polk and Johnson, both of Missouri. It is known that all of them, if present, would have voted with the remainder of the Senate for their expulsion.

THE PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House is discussing the bill to abolish the franking privilege. It is scarcely possible that the bill will pass, as it contains some very objectionable features, and no amendment is likely to please a majority of the members, many of whom have amendments of their own to offer.

SCARCITY OF CHANGE.

It is said by storekeepers that a scarcity of coin is beginning to be felt here, and difficulty is experienced in procuring silver for change. People have already commenced hoarding their specie.

THE PAY OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners released from Richmond sent one of their number from Baltimore thither to draw their pay. He failed to get it. Yesterday about 130 of them came here in a body. Up to this time they have not received a cent, but are disgusted and disheartened, and leaving Washington in whatever way they can—in most cases by borrowing a little money from their Congressmen.

A DENSE FOG.

An almost impenetrable fog has prevailed over all this region of country to-day. It has been scarcely possible to discern a man across any street.

THE ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The warm, damp weather is clearing ice from the Potomac, but is rendering the roads in Virginia deep and impassable. On the call of the House, yesterday, ten members were found to be sick: Haight and Smith, of New-York; Logan and Richardson, of Illinois; Stratton and Perry, of New-Jersey; Delano, of Massachusetts; Voorhees, of Indiana; Whaley, of Virginia; Edgerton, of Ohio.

AGRICULTURAL.

The United States Agricultural Society had adopted a series of resolutions adverting to agricultural education, and prepared a premium list for a series of experiments on the cultivation of cotton in the Middle and Northern States; also of hemp and flax, the awards to be made by the Central Agricultural Societies of the States in which the competitors reside. Arrangements are also perfected for a national exhibition of native wines, to be held in this city in January next.

THE AGRICULTURAL MEDALS.

After the Cincinnati Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Association the Executive Committee placed in the hands of a Philadelphian $2,300 for the purpose of purchasing, at the Mint, the medals awarded. A portion of the medals have been furnished, but the rest are retained at the Mint, by reason of the failure of the Philadelphian to pay over the money. These facts are given in the report of the officers of the Society to-day, but the name of the defaulter is not given.

PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Wm. B. Hubbard, of Columbus, is elected President of the Association for the year 1862.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Applicants for Patent Office Reports, and all others interested, should bear in mind that the edition of ten thousand copies of the volume containing the illustrations of the mechanical portion of the report, was destroyed by fire several weeks since, and consequently the office is in possession of no copies. Congress, undoubtedly, will soon make an appropriation for printing a new edition, but until that is done the numerous requests for copies cannot receive the attention of the Department.

ALLOTMENTS OF SOLDIERS.

Theodore B. Bronson, of New York, has been appointed by the President one of the Commissioners of that State to ascertain the allotment of soldiers, in place of Morris Ketchum, declined. Mr. Bronson coöperates with Messrs. Dodge and Roosevelt.

THE MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Military Committee of the Senate have decided to report against the confirmation of about twenty military nominations—Brigadiers, Colonels, Captains' Lieutenants, &c.

THE ARMY CLOTHING.

Capt. Thomas, of the Clothing Department, has been engaged for the past week inspecting the clothing of the army of the Potomac. He found, in many cases, inferior qualities supplied by contractors, which fact he has duly reported to the Quartermaster-General. An effort will be made to establish a Bureau especially to attend to this branch of business.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

The following is the basis of the announcement that has already gone to the country:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant-General's Office, Jan. 7, 1862.

To Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

Major-Gen. McClellan directs me to say that the charges filed by you against Brig.-Gen. Benham cannot be sent to trial until the state of military operations will permit a court-martial to be convened, and the witnesses, now in actual service in the field, to attend it. As soon as that can be done he will appoint a court. The delay is unavoidable, but, as the charges are too grave to be dismissed, they must be reserved for trial, when the convenience of the service will permit. I shall release Brig.-Gen. Benham from arrest, and instruct him to await further orders at New-York. I am Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS.

CONDITION OF KERRIGAN'S REGIMENT.

During the trial of Col. Kerrigan before the General Court-Martial, many disgraceful facts have come to light affecting the character and conduct of officers of his regiment. On his arrest several of them resigned, and others have done so during the progress of the trial. One did so, according to his own testimony, for fear of being cashiered. Others, because they stood in the way of the promotion of subordinates, and were apprehensive of charges being preferred against them to get them out of the way. Gambling, drunkenness, thieving and conspiracies seem to have been the order of the day. Col. Kerrigan had a hard lot to deal with, and being almost totally ignorant of military matters, and without moral prestige to command respect, was at so great a disadvantage that it is not surprising that his regiment was in a wretchedly disorganized condition. Although the graver charges against him do not appear to have been sustained, yet his utter incompetency for commanding a regiment is so apparent, that his dismissal is almost certain. According to the testimony of one witness, every man in the regiment was seeking promotion, and they all seem to have been remarkably unscrupulous as to the means taken to secure it. A characteristic incident came to light yesterday. A witness in the case, regularly subpœnaed for the defence, was passing through the street on the way to the Court, when he was met by his former Captain, whose resignation he was not aware of. The Ex-Captain demanded to see his pass and subpœna, and when they were produced, deliberately tore them up, and then going to a detachment of the Provost guard, reported him as a deserter, and procured his arrest. After this sharp manœuvre, the Ex-Captain left for parts unknown. Afterward, the fragments of the subpœna were found on the street, and were produced in the Court this morning. The witness was then sent for, and was brought to the Court under guard. He will be released from arrest as soon as an examination of the matter can be had. This transaction is of a piece with many other acts of villainy which this trial has brought to light. Separate arguments for the defence are required to be presented in each case, in writing. They will be prepared by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, chief counsel for defendant, and it is understood will be read to the Court on Monday. The examination has been principally conducted by Judge Hearne, recently elected to the Bench of the Marine Court of New-York.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee are preparing a bill for a new railroad between Georgetown and Baltimore, and from thence to New-York *via* the Pennsylvania Central. They propose to grant the right to the Metropolitan Railroad Company to build said road, though Government are to guarantee the bonds of the Company, and to take a mortgage upon the road and property as its security. One of the conditions of this road is that the Company will contract to carry passengers between Washington and Baltimore for seventy cents a head.

A BRANCH MINT AT DENVER CITY.

The Ways and Means Committee have prepared a bill for a Branch Mint at Denver City, in the Territory of Colorado.

THE COAST SURVEY.

An editorial from the New-York Times, of the 20th of December, was printed and laid on the desks of Congressmen, to-day, by the Bureau of the Coast Survey. It reversed the action of Congress, and restored the appropriation for the Coast Survey.

THANKS FROM RUSSIA.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Naval forces in the China Seas has written a letter to Mr. J. P. O'Sullivan, United States Consul at Singapore, in acknowledgment of the important services rendered by that functionary to the late Russian expedition to Japan and China, in evidence of the friendly feeling between the United States and the Russian Government. The Commander-in-Chief remarks in his letter:

"I have informed the Government of His Majesty, the Emperor, of your kind exertions and benevolent attentions in behalf of His Imperial Majesty's frigate *Sweltana* and other vessels of His Imperial Majesty's navy which visited Singapore, as testified to me by Capt. Tchikatehy and the commanding officers of the other vessels."

LIQUORS SEIZED AND DESTROYED.

The Provost Guard in Georgetown last night seized and poured on the ground the intoxicating liquors of four drinking houses, after the example of the Provost Guard in Washington. Proprietors of such establishments are subject to similar losses for keeping them open after 9½ o'clock at night.

SETTLING HIS ACCOUNTS.

Hon. J. Glancey Jones, late our Minister to Austria, is here settling up his accounts with the Government.

A MISTAKE.

Mr. Ward and not Mr. Wood, of New-York, introduced the bill recently in the House to establish a coinage department in the United States Assay Office in New-York. A typographical error renders this correction necessary.

THE BRITISH SHIP IMMORTALITE.

The captain of the British ship *Immortalité*, now lying off Annapolis, is here, the guest of Lord Lyons.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 10.

Several petitions were presented for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of employing homœopathic physicians in the army.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a military post at Quincy, Illinois.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) rose to a personal explanation, and read an article from the New-York *Herald*, saying that the Senate had been engaged in discussing the case of Mr. Lane, and that he (Lane) desired delay, and had resigned his place in the Senate.

Mr. Lane said that it was not true that he wanted any delay. It was not true that he had written his resignation to the Kansas Legislature. It was true, he had accepted the Brigadier-Generalship tendered him. He (Lane) had no feeling against the contestant, (Mr. Stanton,) except that which arose from his attempt to declare his (Lane's) seat vacant four days after he took it.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of State report to the Senate a list of all the Consuls. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to take up the report of the Judiciary Committee, that Waldo P. Johnson be expelled from the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said that the evidence in the case satisfied him that Mr. Johnson had left the United States, and gone to the Confederate States, and he (Bayard) could have no hesitation in giving his vote to expel him.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that he should also vote for Mr. Johnson's expulsion.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) the resolution reported back from the Judiciary Committee, that Trusten Polk be expelled from the Senate, was taken up.

The resolution was adopted by Yeas, 36; Nays, none.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Vice-President transmit a copy of the resolutions expelling Messrs. Johnson and Polk from the Senate, to the Governor of Missouri.

Mr. Grimes moved to take up the bill in regard to the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia.

The bill provides that persons confined in the District jail prior to the last term of the Criminal Court, be set free, if no indictments be found against them.

Mr. Powell offered as an amendment, to except fugitive slaves. He said that the bill as it stood would, at the end of every Criminal Court, liberate all the fugitive slaves who happened to be there.

Mr. Grimes referred to the case of a free colored boy who was confined in the jail thirteen months, on the charge of being a runaway, which was no cause at all. He wanted all such persons freed. He was not going to tax his people to keep a slave-pen at Washington. There were a number of such cases as the one to which he had referred, and it was a disgrace to the country.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Opp.,) the bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill providing for the building of twenty mail-clad gunboats was postponed until an answer could be had from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the resolution offered yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the motion to refer the credentials of Benjamin Starke, of Oregon, was taken up.

Mr. Bayard contended that it was not in accordance with the Constitution to refuse to allow the Senator to take the oath of office. The qualification of a Senator was left entirely to his State, and it was not in the power of the Senate to refuse to allow him to take the oath of office. The Senate could not reject an idiot, or a man convicted of crime, if he was properly sent here by his State. Such a person has a right to be sworn in as a member of this body. Then the Senate would have the power to punish him as a member, or expel him for sufficient cause. He (Bayard) claimed there were no precedents as regards this case, and that it would be a very dangerous precedent to establish, that of referring credentials.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the Constitution said that each House should be judge of the qualification of its own members. Does the Senator from Delaware claim that the Senate cannot consider loyalty as a qualification. He (Sumner) claimed that there were precedents. He referred to the case of Philip Barton, of Kentucky, in the Tenth Congress, who was said to be in the pay of England, and the House made his loyalty a question of qualification.

Mr. Bayard thought that the case was not a parallel one, and referred to the words uttered by a member of the House during the Mexican war, when he hoped "that our troops would be welcomed by the Mexicans with bloody hands to hospitable graves." He did not consider the man disloyal for that speech, and would not condemn a man for declarations uttered in the heat of debate.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said there was no doubt that the case was without precedent, and according to general usage we should allow the applicant to take the oath. But it is claimed that the present applicant is not loyal. The question is, as there is no precedent what shall we do with it? He (Collamer) would have this question of loyalty settled and would let it go to the Judiciary Committee, and have a report on the subject. That was the very point he wanted examined.

Mr. Hale said that he wanted to make a correction regarding his absent friend, Mr. Corwin. He (Hale) thought Mr. Corwin's speech a very fine one, and very much like the speech of Lord Chatham, when he said that if he were an American, and foreign troops entered his country, he would never lay down his arms. Mr. Corwin said: "If I were a Mexican I would say, have you not work enough to do in your own country to bury dead men? If you come into mine, we will meet you with bloody hands and welcome you to hospitable graves." That is what Mr. Corwin said, and if anybody here finds fault with it, they can find fault here with him (Hale.)

Mr. Trumbull said, it was a strange doctrine that the Senate could not take notice of the loyalty of an applicant. Suppose some State should send a negro here with proper credentials would the Senator from Delaware admit him?

Mr. Bayard—I would require him to be a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Trumbull—How would you determine that, by color? Then, you go behind the credentials, and that is just the point. According to the doctrine of the Senator from Delaware, if the State of Mississippi should send a spy of Jeff. Davis' here to blow up the Capitol, we must admit him here to set fire to the powder that will blow up the Capitol. There were precedents where credentials were sent to a committee before the oath of office was taken. The question now is whether we shall send this case to the committee.

Mr. Bayard said that he only stated that the credentials must be received where the authority to appoint is correct and properly exists. The Senate had never refused to allow the oath to be taken, except where there was objection to the appointing authority. We must pay proper respect to the appointing authority.

Mr. Hale said that it was only a few years ago that Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, came here with proper credentials, which were sent to the Committee.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the resolution so as to allow Mr. Starke to take the oath, and then to send his papers to the Committee.

Motion lost by Yeas, 9; Nays, 39.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury and Thompson—9.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Fessenden's motion to send the credentials to the Judiciary Committee.

Motion carried, by Yeas 28, Nays 11.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Carlile, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thompson—11.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the organization of the Signal Department of the Army was taken up and passed.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution that, whereas, a resolution was passed on the 17th of July, 1861, asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate what contracts had been made by his department since the 4th of March, what the price paid, and what payments had been made to the troops called out by the proclamation of the President, and by what authority, and under what law. As the Secretary of War has not answered this resolution, he now be directed to answer it. It was laid over on motion of Mr. Wilson.

The bill relating to the appointment of Sutlers and their definite duties was taken up.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to substitute for the whole bill, as follows:

From and after the 1st of February, 1862, the position of brigade and regimental Sutlers be abolished in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, said Sutler system being a nuisance to the service, and an actual injury to the service.

Mr. Wilson said, when he first moved in the matter, it was intended to abolish Sutlers and establish a system like that in the navy. He found great difficulty in that, and had, after consultation with officers, drawn up the bill with great care. He thought it would do great good. He had never been so abused in his life, and threatened and slandered.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked if it was thought possible, by any penalty, we could exclude spirituous liquors. The only way to do it was to abolish Sutlers.

Mr. Ten Eyck thought that there were many honest men among the Sutlers, and he was not willing to strike all the men down with one blow.

Mr. Wilson said there was a case where a man, one Cyrus Seymour, with the consent of the Secretary of War, was appointed Brigade-Sutler of the Sickles' Brigade, and other sutlers pay him $2,200 per year, and he does not furnish a cent. No such officer is known to the law. Another sutler was appointed inside the brigade. Another man was appointed sutler to seven regiments, and he was making $75,000 a year, underletting the whole thing.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to abolish sutlers and furnish a tobacco ration.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should offer a resolution that $5 be deducted from the pay of every Senator who did not answer to his name when the yeas and nays were ordered, unless sick or excused.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in which he says he has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution adopted on the 6th inst., to the effect that the answer of the Department to the resolution, passed on the second day of the session, is not responsive and satisfactory to the House, and requesting a further answer. The Secretary has now to state that measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement at Ball's Bluff, but that it is not compatible with the public interest to make known those measures at the present time.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the communication was referred to the Joint Committee on the conduct of the War.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to procure a decent burial place for those who have died in the Alexandria Hospital and its vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted calling for the number of Paymasters in the army, how many are necessary, &c. He remarked there is a large number of Paymasters without duties to perform, and also ascertained that many of them are incompetent. His desire was that they shall be dismissed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 to supply the deficiency for printing Treasury notes, a similar item having been stricken out several days ago by the House. Referring to the debate which took place on a former day, he argued there was nothing to show, as was sought to be proved by reference to the testimony before the Contract Investigating Committee, that unfair means had been resorted to for the performance of the work.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said that the gentleman could not expect the people to pay heavy war taxes unless he (Stevens) showed a willingness and a sincere desire to cut off every attempt to plunder the Treasury. He hoped the gentleman would forbear pressing this appropriation until they could ascertain the price and proof of this unconscionable contract. The American Bank Note Company had already $300,000.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that Mr. Dawes did not show that any officer of the Treasury Department was concerned in the contract, but that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Harrington, lied to the man who came here to compete for the printing of the Treasury notes. He (Morrill) advocated the amendment.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) remarked that no man had conducted the Treasury Department better than Mr. Chase, not even Alexander Hamilton, of whom Webster said "he touched the corpse of public credit and it sprung into life." One prominent point the Select Committee on Contracts brought out was, that in connection with an official of the Government named Wood, who at that time occupied the position of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and who came hither as a contract broker to wring money out of the treasury, the American Bank Note Company was in such complicity with certain parties that another Bank Note Company was precluded from competing for the contract to print the Treasury Notes.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) admitted with Mr. Dawes, that the people would not be willing to pay heavy war taxes unless the treasury shall be protected from plunder, but at the same time they did not demand that a contract should be repudiated on hearsay information.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Opp.,) was unwilling to vote for the sum proposed without an investigation. It was the duty of the House to bring to trial and execution those who have been plundering the treasury from time to time. He regarded such characters equally as guilty as those who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, and they should be sent to Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. We can overthrow the rebels, but he was afraid the sappers and miners at work on the treasury will bring us to bankruptcy, so that we may not be able to sustain ourselves.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked Mr. Dawes whether there was such a corporation as the New-York Bank Note Engraving Company?

Mr. Dawes replied that Mr. Sedgwick, being from New-York, knew what was there better than he (Dawes) did.

Mr. Sedgwick further inquired whether Mr. Ormsby was a responsible man?

Mr. Dawes replied that what he had complained of was, that fair competition was not permitted.

Mr. Stevens' amendment, after ineffectual attempts to amend it, was disagreed to, and the clause appropriating $150,000 for engraving and printing Treasury notes, was stricken out.

The Committee rose, when the amendments agreed to therein were reported to the House for their final action.

Mr. Stevens asked a yea and nay vote on concurring in the amendment striking out that appropriation, saying if the question should be determined in the affirmative, self-respect would compel the Secretary of the Treasury to resign his office.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) said if the House should concur in the recommendation to strike out the appropriation, it would be on the ground that there had been a fraudulent contract between the Secretary of the Treasury and the engravers who have contracted to furnish the notes. The result must be, that the Secretary of the Treasury must either rest under the imputation or resign his office. He begged the House to pause and consider the evidence before they pronounce judgment. He quoted from the report of the contract in the Investigation Committee to show the utter insufficiency of the testimony on which it was sought to convict a high officer of the Government of fraud.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reminded the gentleman (Sedgwick) that no gentleman who had spoken had thrown the slightest imputation on the Secretary of the Treasury, or attempted to detract from his well-earned reputation.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that the rejection of the appropriation could be supported on no other ground than that the contract was a fraudulent one. He repeated that Mr. Ormsby, whose name had been introduced into this subject, was the representative of a note engraving company which never had an existence. In vindicating Assistant-Secretary Harrington, he said he had heard of irresponsible contractors infesting every department of the Government, relying upon political favoritism and personal importunity in prosecuting their aims until they obtain a contract of some kind, and then sell it out to some one who is capable of doing the work. He was understood to say that this was the way Mr. Ormsby, with his man Hopkins, sought to obtain a contract. There was not a single word of reliable proof to show that either the Secretary or Assistant-Secretary had acted improperly. If there was any reason to believe this, justice would require that an opportunity should be afforded for an explanation.

Without further proceedings on the subject the House adjourned till Monday.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following changes have been made among the regular officers on Governor's Island and Bedloe's Island: Capt. Thomas H. Neill, Fifth Infantry, commanding the battalion of the First and Third Infantry, in the course of foundation on Governor's Island, has left for New-Mexico, to join his regiment; Capt. Joseph Updegraff, Fifth Infantry, in command of the permanent party, has been relieved by Capt. William Clinton, Tenth Infantry, in command on Bedloe's Island for some time past, and will shortly join his regiment; Lieut. James M. Brown, Seventh Infantry, has taken command of the company of Texan soldiers on Bedloe's Island.

In addition to the above changes, First Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Sixth Infantry, will shortly join his regiment, the greater portion of which has recently returned from California, and is now in the neighborhood of Washington. Lieut. Hawkins, although not many months in the service, is an officer of great promise. He has been acting in the double capacity of Adjutant and Quartermaster on Governor's Island for the last six months.

The Regular troops stationed at Fort Lafayette were paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. Stewart.

The following General Order was posted yesterday on the Lyceum at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

"From the 21st of September to the 23d of March, the Navy-yard bell rings exactly at sunset, and all vessels at and off the Navy-yard with colors hoisted, will be guided by this (unless a senior officer be present) in hauling down their colors."

(Signed,) H. PAULDING, Commandant.

The order for the putting into commission yesterday of the purchased ship *Onward* was countermanded. She will be put into commission to-day at 1 o'clock. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding, J. F. Nickels; Acting Master and Executive Officer, C. C. Sisson; Acting Masters, J. H. Dill and H. J. Sleeper; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. L. Bossett; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. S. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, J. H. Bunling, A. Hornsby and G. Blanchard.

The steamer *Sumter* hauled out into the stream yesterday, and while there received her powder, and will probably sail to-day direct from the yard.

The United States steamer *Patomska*, having been thoroughly overhauled in the Dry Dock, at the foot of Pike-street, New-York, steamed over to the Navy-yard, yesterday, to replace one of her boats which was lost the other day. She left the yard immediately.

The barkantine *Bores Beilds* hauled into the berth vacated by the steamer *Sumter*, to receive her armament, consisting of one 11-inch columbiad, one rifled Parrott gun and two 32-pounders. She will not carry a mortar.

The proposals for 1,000 cords of merchantable hard wood for fuel, for the garrison at Fort Pickens, will be opened, to-day, at the United States Quartermaster's office, in State-street.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Wonderful Battle in South Carolina—The Seizure of Biloxi Reaffirmed.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 10.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 5th and 7th, contains the following dispatch:

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of this morning, says the enemy were repulsed by the bayonet, and ran in Bull Run style, leaving their guns and knapsacks on the field. Four dead and many wounded were taken off the field. The dispatch does not state where the fight took place.

A New-Orleans dispatch announces the surrender of a small force of rebels at Biloxie. Two cannon were captured. The dispatch also states that Gen. Baker and his command were at Ship Island. As Biloxie is considered in possession of the Nationals, Gen. Butler's occupation of it is momentarily expected.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch, dated Mobile, the 3d, says: "Yesterday the guns of Fort Pickens opened on a Confederate steamer, when the Pensacola guns returned the fire. The bombardment continued fifteen hours. Nobody was hurt on our side. What damage was done to the Lincolnites is not known. The Abolitionists continued firing long after we did."

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 5th, says that on Saturday 500 well-armed men left Arkansas for Osceola, Mo., with 200 wagons loaded with provisions for Gen. Price's army. They also had eight rifled cannon.

The Galveston *News*, of the 26th, says that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms had been captured by the blockading fleet.

The Florida Legislature had elected A. E. Maxwell and J. M. Baker to the Confederate Senate.

THE BUTLER EXPEDITION.

The Troops on Board the Constitution to Disembark and go into Camp.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 10.

Agreeable to instructions from Washington, the troops on board the steamer *Constitution* are to disembark and go into camp for orders.

This indicates either the breaking up of the Butler Expedition, or a change of destination. The troops are composed of the Maine Twelfth Regiment, the Bay State Regiment, and two or three detached companies. They have been confined on board some ten days, hourly expecting to start for the mouth of the Mississippi.

Pierre L. Pierce, of New-York, was before Judge Sprague, of the United States Court, to-day, on a charge of fitting out as a slave trader at New-Bedford, the ship *Brutus*, which subsequently landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. He was held for trial in bail of $10,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 10.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but it brings no news.

It was understood that a flag of truce had been brought down from Norfolk with some prisoners, but no intelligence was derived from those who came with it.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The hardest rain of the season occurred on the 4th, interrupting the telegraph again. Four inches of water fell during thirty-six hours. This is the severest rain season since the American settlement.

Arrived, 6th, steamer *St. Louis* from Panama.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Sailed 7th, ship *Golden Fleece*, Cork; *Hornet*, Valparaiso.

The Legislature completed its organization at Sacramento, yesterday. George Barstow was made Speaker of the Assembly. Messages from the outgoing and ingoing Governors were sent in to-day.

The Newfoundland Riots.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, Jan. 10.

The excitement at Carbonear is intense and increasing. Several stores were broken into last night and arms and ammunition abstracted. Reinforcements are still arriving. It is doubtful if the military will be able to prevent a collision much longer. The *Osprey* leaves Halifax to-day with the Eighth Battery of Royal artillery.

The Weather—Fog.

On Thursday night a light air prevailed from south and east, which was accompanied by a thick fog which settled over our cities and bays the entire day, and at sunset became very dense; the progress of the ferry-boats was much impeded, and the navigation of all vessels rendered very difficult and dangerous both by fog and ice, large quantities of the latter being broken up by the soft and murky weather and drifting about. Should this weather continue but a short time, there is no doubt but that the ice will disappear. As yet we have heard of no serious accidents to the shipping or about the harbor. The Sound boats bound east are all detained in consequence of the fog.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.

About 4½ o'clock P. M., as the ferry-boat *James Watts* was making a trip from Barclay-street to Hoboken, she was run into by the *Oneota*, of the Chambers-street Ferry, by which the gentlemen's cabin was stove in. The pilot of the *Watts* saw the other boat approaching, and was backing water at the time, or the result of the collision might have been much more serious. The Hoboken Ferry Company have chartered the Jersey City ferry-boat *Philadelphia*, and will commence running to-day. The *Watts* will probably be repaired by Monday.

[Advertisement.]

The female Lambert at Barnum's, the handsome fat girl, weighing 628 pounds and measuring 7 feet 5 inches round, with the new fairy play, the "Bower of Beauty," the living whale, hippopotamus, &c., are drawing crowded houses.

[Advertisement.]

Bowel complaints, fevers, sores and ulcers, to which soldiers are liable, are promptly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 4
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
America	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 10—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Louis Jacobs, B. F. Solomon, W. B. Dusenberg, O. B. A. V. Schmidt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 53 | Moon sets 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 37 | Gov. Island. 4 26 | Hell Gate.... 5 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Sailor Prince, (Br.,) McKenzie, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Alhambra, Dunbar, Hong Kong, Hallett & Carman.

Barks Col. J. Scott, (Br.,) Sinclair, Queenstown, A. Bradshaw; Elizabeth, Post, Cape Coast Castle, Yates & Porterfield; Marquat, (Br.,) Cumming, Queenstown, Gordon, Bruce & Co.; James Smith, Brewer, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs Blackfish, Fairchild, Malaga, D. C. Murray; Wm. R. Kibby, (Br.,) Prindle, Savanilla, via Santa Martha, J. N. Smith & Co.; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Spain, Smith, Jones & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners Queen of the North, Elwood, Key West, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; W. O. Merchant, ——, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.; Satilla, Kelley, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Perth Amboy, master; Mary Price, Blizzard, Wilmington, E. Kreemer; John Dorrance, Rice, Philadelphia, James Hand; Excelsior, (Br.,) Delap, Point-au-Petre, A. Smithers & Co.; J. L. Snow, Savage, Salem, Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriental, Tuzo, Port Royal Jan. 6, at 8 A. M., in ballast. At 9 A. M., passed steamship Atlantic, bound in. No date, lat 35 53, lon. 75, passed a schr. strg. westward, showing a red flag with white centre. The O. arrived off the Bar at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, where she was detained by fog.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 25, with mdse. to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy W. gales during the passage. Jan. 5, lat. 45 18, lon. 53 48, passed ship Memnon, bound W. The H. arrived off the Battery at 10 A. M.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 23, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 14, Wm. Anderson, seaman, fell from the forecastle-deck overboard, and was lost.

Ship J. Montgomery, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Havre Nov. 16, in ballast to master.

Bark Midas, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Palfray, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10, with coffee to Ed. Saportas. Jan. 1, lat. 35, lon. 73, experienced a hurricane from the westward, and was hove on her beam ends; was compelled to throw overboard about 250 bags coffee to right her; had 11 stanchions carried away on the port side; sprung jib-boom, split sails, &c. Vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Penguin, Brereton, Whampoa Aug. 15, and Anjier Oct. 5, passed St. Helena Nov 22, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Dec. 29, lat. 34 54, lon. 68 22, passed a bark bound S., showing H. Trowbridge's signal.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Scotto, Amsterdam 72 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 18, and St. Thomas Dec. 21, with sugar to Lalance & Grosjean. Dec. 23, lat. 24 24, lon 69 41, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Anderson, all well; reported having boarded Dec. 21, the Dutch brig Martha, from Curacoa for New-York. Vessels left not recollected. The U. S. gunboat Iroquois and ship Shepherd Knapp sailed from St. Thomas Dec. 19, in search of privateer Sumter.

Brig Times, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Hoyt, Port-au-Prince Dec. 13, via Inagua Dec. 16, with logwood, bd. to Boston; put into this port in distress, having on the 1st inst., within 6 miles off Cape Cod light, took a gale from N. W., and was driven to lat. 38, lon. 68, sprung rudder, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.; was compelled to bear up for this port to repair.

WIND—During the day, light from N. E. to S., with dense fog.

Below.

Bark Venus.

Schr. Prince of Wales, (Br.)—By pilot boat Charles Marshall, No. 5.

Brig Karnak, from Havana. Also, a Br. schr. from Ber-muda.

Sailed.

Jan. 9—Ships Ocean Scud, Liverpool; Golden Eagle and Julia Lawrence, Havre; Geo. Hurlbut, Bordeaux; Maud, (Br.,) Gen. Williams, (Br.,) London; Zambest, (Br.,) Panama; Lucy and Harriet, (Brem.,) Antwerp; Emilie, (Brem.,) Bremen. Barks Nineveh, London; Ludwig Heyn, (Pruss.,) and Stanislaus, (Belg.,) Cork; Margaret, (Br.,) Pernambuco; Otodini, (Br.,) Queenstown; Ben Dorrance, Cork. Brig J. Titus, (Br.,) Savanilla. Schr. Lizzie Russell, Carthagena; also ship E. Bulkley, for Havre.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Julia Rich, 11 years old, copper fastened, for the coasting trade, has been sold to Mr. Isaac Hall, of this City, on private terms.

Spoken, &c.

Reciprocity—ship, hence for Glasgow, was signalized, Dec. 30, lat. 36 42, lon. 66 26.

Foreign Ports.

Port-au-Prince, Dec. 13, bark Lady Suffolk, for Boston in 7 ds.; brig Bird of the Wave, for Inagua in 2 ds., to load salt for Boston.

At St. Helena, Nov. 22, whaling bark J. H. Duvall, of Mattapoisett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each; by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

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ACADEMIES OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

J. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an arrangement with the Directors of the Academies of Music of New-York and Brooklyn, whereby he will be enabled to give in each City, next week,
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
They will take place as follows:
In New-York,
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, Jan. 15 and 17.
On the first night will be produced, in the New-York Academy, Verdi's justly famous opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
in which will make her rentrée
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
whose career, since her first appearance in this City, has been an increasing triumph, and of the kind to give assurance that she is no unworthy successor, as a lyric actress as well as a singer, to the many illustrious artists who have visited this country. It has been Miss Kellogg's good fortune to secure the approval of the public and the Press in each rôle she has essayed; and the Manager, in announcing that
MISS KELLOGG
will appear in the important part of
VIOLETTA,
feels that he can safely leave the verdict to those friends of the lady who have sympathized so heartily with her heretofore.
BRIGNOLI, ALFREDO, MANCUSI, GERMONT.
IN BROOKLYN
The opera nights will be
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 14 and 16.
On the opening night, Rossini's masterpiece,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,
will be produced with the following unequaled distribution:
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY in her admirable rôle of..........Rosina
Brignoli, Almaviva; Mancusi, Figaro; Susini, Bartolo; Barili, Basilio; Bertha, Mme. Marra.
Musical Director and Conductor......CARL ANSCHUTZ
And on THURSDAY will be performed, for the first time in Brooklyn, Verdi's renowned opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
with the same cast as in New-York.
The Box Offices for securing seats will be opened on MONDAY at the Academies, Breusing's Music-store and Sibell's, Wall-st.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—FOURTH-av., corner 22d-st. The anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society, will be held TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. Addresses by Geo. W. Collard, Esq., and Rev. Alfred Cookman.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST SEVENteenth-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. Abel Stevens, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock; seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the Evening sixth lecture to young men.